The Philauthropist,

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I intend to make Good Hats, (such as will induc ustomers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell a nw as I can afford, without any deviation from the wice asked.

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WILLIAM BIRNEY,

taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it. Saganaw, July, 1842. 51-tf

D. RAYMOND & M. DUMBROFF.

AVE associated themselves in the practice of the law. eir office is in Court st., between Main and Wal-

A LLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attorneys at Law N. July 9th., 1842.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts., entrance on Main street. July 9. 51-tf CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

July 9., 1842. EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on Main street, East side, three doors above 3d. July 30, 1841.

MASON WILLSON .-- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main July 9th, 1842.

For the Philanthropist

Education Society.

'The Ohio Ladies' Education Society met in Bloomingburg, Fayette co., June 22nd, at 8

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. Fullerton, and proceeded to organize by appointing Miss. Mary Donaldson President, and Mrs. M. L. Bailey Secretary. The annual reports of laws. He also circulated petitions to Congress the Secretary and Treasurer, were read, appro- and our state Legislature in more than 40 towns. ional District. ved, and adopted. A business committee was appointed, and reported the following resolutions.

due to our energetic and efficient agent, whose la bors have so greatly promoted the interests of education among our colored population.

Resolved, That the teachers employed by this

society during the past year for their patient endurance of wrong, their intrepid devotion to the interests of down trodden humanity, deserve the admiration and gratitude of every heart that can feel for the outcast and oppressed; and we doubt not, enjoy the blessings of an approving conscience & the smiles of our heavenly Father.

Resolved, That this society recommend to its auxiliaries, increased effort in the cause during the coming year, and frequent communication with the secretary of the present society.

Several interesting reports were made by members of the Society, of the schools, and general condition of the colored people in their respective pred to establish cent a week societies to aid in the establishment of schools, and the support of teachers. The society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following Ladies were unanimously chosen.

MRS. S. B. M'LEAN, President. MRS. ERNST, Vice President. MRS. M. A. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

MRS. J. B. Eustis, Treasury.

color throughout the State.

Auxiliaries .- It is desirable that auxiliary societies send in a report to the executive committee, stating how much money they will be responsible for, and as soon as possible, collect, and forward it. Some auxiliary societies have done noward it. Some auxiliary societies have done nothe carthyl labors were so soon to end, for she
the rearthyl labors were so soon to end, for she
the rearthyl labors were so soon to end, for she
of the distance. These considerations therefore, cieties send in a report to the executive commit- the State. ward it. Some auxiliary societies have done no bly the last year; one in the northern part of the State has paid into the Treasury \$120, and some more feeble have done as much in proportion to their means. Their example is worthy of praise and imitation. Nearly every town and neighbortown of the storm of hard dothed with success the cent a week plan of collecting money, to aid this cause. The Society at Concerning for a return of business.

They are receiving new goods, and will continue to do so, till their stock is fully replenished, and it is their intension as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may call on them, with good goods, and at prices to suit the times.

Ward it. Some auxiliary societies have done no bly the last year; one in the northern part of the saw surrounded by an affectionate family who required her care, and we felt our need of her symmore feelbe have done as much in proportion to their means. Their example is worthy of praise and imitation. Nearly every town and neighbortown of the surrounded by an affectionate family who required her care, and we felt our need of her symmore feelbe have done as much in proportion to their means. Their example is worthy of praise and imitation. Nearly every town and neighbor to do society which has been heard from, has adopted with success the cent a week plan of collecting money, to aid this cause. The Society at Oberlin now numbers 120 members. Since last September, they have co-operation and her prayers, But that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the start of love lay crush-that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the start of love lay crush-that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the start of love lay crush-that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the start of love lay crush-that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the start of love lay crush-that home of bliss the destroyer entered; the start of love lay crush-that home of love lay crush-that home

formerly, or as we hope vastly to increase, we shall enlarge & extend our operations the coming year. Your committee consider it highly important that an agent be employed by this society, to labor the whole of the coming year, and spend some time in every settlement in the State: his labors to commence immediately, if a suitable ner of the enemies of Gol and man. The more of the enemies of Gol and man. labors to commence immediately, if a suitable person can be now obtained. One who has been ladeur of the mighty revolution now going on—goboring for the colored people writes on this point. Ing on in spite of the multifarious forms of oppo "There must be an agent in the field all the time. sition arrayed against it, fills us with inexpressi-It is interesting to see what animation the color ed people feel when a friend comes among them. of the Universe who, casting down the thoughts They rouse up and make a struggle to overturn the mountains that lie in their way; but they need like the rest of us continued sympathy, cheering, and encouragement. Fe sure you employ the and encouragement. Fe sure you employ the sympathy of the continued sympathy and encouragement. They rouse up and make a struggle to overturn the universe who, casting down the thoughts of the wise, the proud and the made manifest to the outward senses. At times this suggestion appears reasonable, if not actually true; then in a cloud of mental doubts and construction of the African slave-trade, are made manifest to the outward senses. At times this suggestion appears reasonable, if not actually true; then in a cloud of mental doubts and construction of the extinction of t WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to business which may be confided to his care, in the County, State and Federal Courts.

Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gano. Feb., 2d, 1843. and encouragement. Fe sure you employ the world's redemption. In hope of that glorious fusion, another face will be put upon the whole person is in a state of slavery.

All the maritime powers of Europe, with the exmatter, when the things of nature become all in ception of Greece, Belgium, and Hanover, have for life has listed in the holy war," under the in-JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands: pay over for non-residents their ments for others in lands: pay over for non-residents their lands. fluence of such an one, you may be instrumental in blessing the world again, with such minds as Origen, Cyprian, and St Augustine, and Euclid ending June 1843. am's and Deborah's, and Esthur's and Mary's and Collected at Anniversary at Mt. Vernon \$37.75 or the woman's of Samaria" and Lydia's and Dorcas's and Clandia's, and a holy host of those, the malicious of who wrought righteousness shrunk the triumph of Jehovah uttered Centa week Society at New Richmond, per Mrs. Destor Rogers

The woman's of Samaria" and Lydia's and Dorcas's and Clandia's, and a holy host of those, the malicious of who wrought righteousness shrunk the triumph of Jehovah uttered Centa week Society at New Richmond, per Mrs. Destor Rogers

Trom the Emancip. the most High, when men cowered and away—redeemed their nation by self-devotion trained up and gave lessons to the world's Re- Of William Parme'ee, Massilon deemer. And thousands from the city to hear the Ladies Society, Yellow-Springs, per J. Van-HENRY STARR. -- Attorney and Counsellor at Voice of the expected Messiah explained to men LAW, Office South East corner of Fourth and Main "more perfectly" the way of salvation, made gar-"more perfectly" the way of salvation, made gar- By Agent, Wm. W. Wright ments for the poor, and first preached the gospel in Britain, from whence we obtained our knowledge of God and Jesus, and our own immortality. During a part of the last year two faithful friends of the cause have labored as agents of this society, viz: Mr. J. O. Wattles, and Mr. Wm. W. Wright. Mr Wattles travelled most in the Southern and interior of the state—he writes as follows. "I Paid as per order of committee to close act. age, donation, &c., have visited, communicated ge, donation, &c., have visited, communicated in colored settlements vith, and employed teachers for twenty-three settlements-I have collected nothing, having been Sent by Mr. Blanchard to Europe to sustain among the white people very little. The voice to cry-"Go not in the way of the Gen- Paid to sustain Mr. Newman tiles and into any city of the Samaritans. Enter Mr. Wright for services as agent, 3½ mos. ye not, but go rather" to the poor, the despised. and the neglected. I have lectured once or more Traveling expenses and postage for agent in every settlement visited, on the importance of Postage of Society mental cultivation; and visited considerable from Discount on money house to house. I think I never accomplished

> give God the glory.
>
> Mr. Wright labored chiefly in the Northern counties in this State. He collected funds, and spread information of the design and doings of this society, and of the wrongs inflicted upon the colored people through the action of our oppressive

more in so short a time. All things seemed to

be ready-the way seemed to be "prepared"-

He writes March 11th, to the committee thus. Since I last wrote you in December, I have lec-Resolved. That we desire to express our fer-tured almost every evening, and have worn myvent gratitude to Almighty God for the success self and horse almost down, with hard labor—yet which has crowned our efforts during the past I have reason to think that I have not labored in fully delray his can expenses, as he has had the ment must be, it will be found full of interest, year, and that we feel encouraged to go on unvain or spent my strength for naught. In most til the great work we have undertaken shall be places which I visited, little was known of your places which I visited, bittle was known of your resort to "buts," sometimes, as well as pro-sla- Almighty God, for the blessing he has designed

> Schools. Twenty-three schools, as stated a to our knowledge sustained. Eut the exac number throughout Ohio, we have not ascertained. ple in Cincinnati, and a number in Columbus a school which bids four to do well. Miss Sack- The amounts, if any, can be credited in the Phi- dominions and settlements; British subjects were ett. who was bitterly persecuted last winter, lanthropist. whilst teaching a colored school in Pike county for the last six months enjoyed the labors of Mr. Day as teacher, who has communicated an inter-esting report of his school, which we regret the

vill not allow us to copy entire. The average number of pupils, in attendance akin to their own. daily for five months was thirty. The remainder

color throughout the State.

In the department of Anti-Slavery effort which has engaged our attention, as executive commuttee of this society, viz: the education of the free colored people of this State, no striking incidents have marked our progress; but in pursuing the same and control of the free colored people of this same and control of the free colored people of this same and control of the free colored people of this same and memorials of the friends of about the doors and drunken orgies of 1840 re-enacted in all their free colored people of this State, no striking incidents have marked our progress; but in pursuing the free control of the friends of about the doors and drunken orgies of 1840 re-enacted in all their free cases. Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellesley, with a view to prevention, gives the Crown drunken orgies of 1840 re-enacted in all their free ks and frequency, then summer, but the society is small, and they are generally poor, and cannot well sustain a teach-the free cases and frequency. The free ks and frequency, then summer, but the society is small, and they are generally poor, and cannot well sustain a teach-the free cases and frequency then summer, but the society is small, and they are generally poor, and cannot well sustain a teach-the free colored poor and cannot well sustain a teach-the free cases and frequency than the british contains to the friends of about the doors and your meaning, and you are willing to see the cas. Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellesley, with a view to prevention, gives the Crown drunken orgies of 1840 re-enacted in all their freaks and frequency, then summer, but the society is small, and they are generally province willing to see the cas. Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellseley, with a view to prevention, gives the Crown drunken orgies of 1840 re-enacted in all their than this control of the free cases and the market and the province well as a sum of the free cases.

ble emotions towards the high and holy Parent

Mrs. Doctor Rogers From F. S. S. Massilon 100 00 20 00 1 00

Balance in Treasury last year

70 00

2 96

EXPENDITURES.

the interest of this Society

at \$20 per month

For the Philanthropist. HILLSEOROUGH, July 26, 1843. To the friends of Liberty in the 7th Congress

W. Lyle Keys proposes, as the business of appointing delegates was overlooked at our D.s-trict meeting, to attend the Luffalo Convention, places which I visited, little was known of your complished.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are ue to our energetic and efficient agent, whose ladiciences have varied in number from fifteen to ors have so greatly promoted the interests of edication among our colored population.

The abolition of the African slave trade, and the control of the African slave tra address of each contributor, in addition to which, bove, were supplied with reachers through Mr. subscribers of a dollar and upwards, shall be en-Wattles' exertions, and many others have been titled to receive, mailed to their address, during the sittings of Convention, copies of the city panumber throughout Ohio, we have not ascertained. pers containing accounts of the proceedings. If departments of anti-slavery labor and a little consists schools are now supported by the colored peowhere the colored people are doing well. Xenia. thought a beggar; but if he must beg, he would other countries in advancing their common cause. where are quite a number of colored people is rather beg of you; than beg his passage. If, there was a wide field for exertion at home. The iniquity, some British subjects, to their distance that demands would be made by herefore you like the terms, 'down with the dust.' slave trade and slavery yet existed in our Asiatic grace be it spoken, have vested large capitals in gunderstood that demands the United States.

Again. That Janus-faced humbug Whiggery,

colored people of this State, no striking incidents have marked our progress; but in pursuing at the event tenor of our way, the smiles of Heaven and the benedictions of the poor have not been withheld.

The manner in which the committee have disposed of the monies paid into the treasury will be seen by the treaturer's report. The amount of mones be that the event tener that this time account of the depression felt in many settlements, in consequence of mobs—as it is very important that we have money in our treasury at the beginning of the year, in order to account of the depression felt in many settlements, in consequence of mobs—as it is very important that we have money in our treasury at the beginning of the year, in order to account of the support of the subject, without needlessly indulging in furthers among the many settlements which we cannot do with an exhausted treasury.

The manner in which the committee have disposed to find the proposed of the monies paid into the treasury will be seen by the treaturer's report. The amount of mones per to the support of the subject of the subject, without needlessly indulging in furthers among which are account of the depression felt in many settlements, in consequence of mobs—as it is very important that we have money in our treasury at the beginning of the year, in order to a striking the same.

It she spirit of the true hearted and the unshack-leadon the unshack-leadon the unshack-leadon the unshack account maning — That our enemies should raise a should raise a

recent information, likely to be legally obtained, and placed at the disposal of this society; if so, and placed at the disposal of this society; if so, and contributions from other sources continue as who said, I must work the works of Him who ful, and his organization so mysterious, that its comrades and familiar acquaintances, all upon dia. It is as follows: esteem or otherwise. The thought has often occurred within the world of causes and that of effects, were not in close proximity, one giving rise

public officer shall, in execution of any decree or
public officer shall, in execution of any decree or

7. The treaties and conventions into which

> all. Thus we are reminded from day to day, or no rights rising out of an alleged property in the negotiated treaties for the suppression of the from one state of mind to another, of our singular position and nature, poised as between each world, giving one or the other a preference, as the will may direct and the understanding point out; and thus the influences of each world that the the state of the East India Grenada, Ecuador, and Peru. There can be no doubt, however, that with the exception of the United States, New Grenada, Ecuador, and Peru. The Ohio Ladies Society for the Education of free people of color in account with Sorah B. Customay direct and the understanding point out; and thus the influences of each world bear upon, and thus the influences of each world bear u

> > Editorial Letters from England.

London, July 1, 1843. Respected friends -- Readers of the Emancipator:-Until yesterday, I fully expected to date my

15 00 New York Evangelist. PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE. of the cause since the Convention of 1840, is highly encouraging, and is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

In reviewing the history of the anti-slavery cause during the last three years, we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the friends of hu-\$128 63 man freedom throughout the world, on the adsurance from the past, that if we steadily pursue our course, in the use of appropriate means, and in a spirit which becomes our great enterprise we shall achieve the noble end we have in view It will be impossible within the limits we have ssigned ourselves to do more than give a bare outline of facts connected with the progress of the anti-slavery cause, since the last Convention

progress of our sacred cause in reference to G. pine, and blood. in the British colonies, left the philanthropists of will, to some extent, exonerate him from being ous they might be to co-operate with those of our cause.

ing has been put down.

to, and indeed producing whatever is seen and order of court, or for the enforcement of any de- Great Brittain has entered with foreign powers

thus the influences of each world bear upon, and ending June 1843.

thus the influences of each world bear upon, and give direction to all the ways, thoughts and doings of men; and in the conflict, some bear up and manfully resist the evil, whilst others unresisting, let in, and give the enemy quiet possession of the country in 1835.

Collected at Anniversary at Mt. Vernon

From Female A. S. S. Cadiz

To the seminary concert of prayer for slaves

2 00 guard, and safely keep until his coming.

Thus the influences of each world bear upon, and give direction to all the ways, thoughts and dono person who may have acquired property by his one person who may have acquired person from whom the property may have been states is not held to vitiate the treaties they enlerived, was a slave

4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which a. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which er.

8. In compliance with the memorial of the last b. Lord Palmerston, the

1. This act, although defective on some points, in sordship caused a creative point of the point \$328 80 have, therefore, concluded not to leave till the more born free, will be prevented from becoming was most beneficial, and followed us, as it no 4th or 5th of August. The late period at which this has been determined on, and the small amount tem of cruelty and sin. Kidnapping by the wanof time one can command where so many objects dering Brinjarrie and Megpunnah Thug will find ing testimony, on the part of Great Britain, ahave traveled upwards of 12 hundred miles all on horse back—I have expended about 18 dollars of horse back—I have expended about 18 dollars of horse back—I have expended about 18 dollars of the state—he writes as follows. "I Paid as per order of committee to close act. with Mr. Cobb, agent for last year 3 44 price in principle been something expenses nost."

Paid as per order of committee to close act. with Mr. Cobb, agent for last year 3 44 principle been derived by the principle been something expenses. The concurrence of the convention, than I had intended their impurities as they are hateful for their impurities and are provided as the provided as the part of the control of the cont to furnish. As it is now, I must refer for the de- ety, will rapidly disappear. The Christian mis- rence of other powers has been sought to give it 15 00 tails of the proceedings, to what our esteemed 20 00 pro tem. may prepare from the London Anti-sla- miserable, debased, and helpless of our race; and residing in slave-holding countries. Among those residing in slave-holding countries to the recomvery Reporter, and from the careful communica- the holy and benign religion which he teaches, who have given in their adhesion to the recom-50 00 tion forwarded by my respected colleague for the win for itself new triumphs from among the hea-

The report read by Mr. Scoble, on the progress not fail to strengthen the hands of our fellow-la-broad to refuse to hold or hire slaves, but to use borers in all parts of the world, and prove an additional incentive to increased and persevering tries in which they reside, with the same zeal in exertions.

the moral courage to apply themselves to the so- case of their functions. lution of what may be deemed delicate and diffithat in the orders respecting the future govern - Convention. mulgated the following important regulation:

that all acts of Parliament for the abolition of slavery, and for the suppression of the slave-trade, shall have full force and effect in every part of Scinde which is now, or may hereafter be, occupied by the British army."

approbation of this act, we sanction the means portunities to press upon Mohammedan rulers the by which that country has become a Eritish pos- wishes of the British Government on these points. session; as that would be to connect the sacred We purpose to consider, in the first place, the cause of human freedom with devastation, ra-

subsequently of the iniquitous system of slavery its efforts to suppress the foreign slave-trade, has States, was brought into Nassau, New Providefects in the letter of the law, or in the difficul-ties of proof, arising out of the covert and indi-securing their liberty. The Committee left it to still in various ways and in various countries, de- by their agents, have become the buyers, and in for the delivery of those engaged in seizing the Such meetings, to be meetings of the people, voting their wealth, enterprise, and skill in supsome instances the sellers, of their fellow-men. Creole as felons, and for compensation for the is now instructing in that place. Springfield, and to partake as little as possible of the nature porting and extending these iniquities; the laws of a caucus, should be well attended. And it is for the last six months enjoyed the labors of Mr. therefore had policy every way to suffer the action to supply the misers. therefore bad policy every way, to suffer the active adherents of the cause to have all the business of attending meetings to the possible to give vigor and activity to the trade. Strenuous ly justified in the steps they had taken; that they esting report of his school, which we regret the limits which we have prescribed for this report, often to read dismay in each other's faces, from tion with the general question of abolition with the general question of abolitic question with the general question of abolition with the gener the fewness of numbers possessing a devotion throughout the world, were of high interest to this country to expose these guilty practices, and ish law of nations; and that no claims along the law of nations; and that no claims along the law of nations; and that no claims are the law of nations; and that no claims are the law of nations; and that no claims are the law of nations; and the to bring some of the parties implicated therein, of the United States, in reference to them, 1. Doubts having for many years existed wheth- before the tribunals of their country; but the difof the time somewhat less; it being the season of the year, when the services of the older ones were needed at home. Both Parents and chil
That range name was negotiated; then the different tribunals of their country; but the different tribunals of t

Executive Committee.

Miss Mary Donaldson,
Mrs. S. Miller,
Mrs. Blanchard,
Mrs. Balley,
Mrs. Balley,
Mrs. Mrs. Balley,
Mrs. Mrs. McLean,
Mrs. McLean,
Mrs. Mott.

After a collection had ben taken up, the society adjourned.

M. A. DONALDSON, President.
M. L. Balley, Secretary.

Mr. A. Donaldson, President.
M. L. Balley, Secretary.

The 3d. Annual Report of the Ohio Ladies' Education Socity, for the education of free people of the two mass held, which was tully and color throughout the State.

Mrs. Report of the Conditional of the view of the several and places which the state.

Mrs. Balley, Secretary.

Mrs. Brown of the Condition Act to all British and inconvenience; an Act was passed during the py hears you reply, in thunder tones, from river, last session of Parliament by the British Legisla.

The salley, Secretary.

Mrs. Mott.

At the close of the term on Friday afternoon and the Monday evening following, an examination white imbaliants of the village. On the last evening the house was recoveded, and many our are willing to support a northern doughface and the Monday evening following, an examination white imbaliants of the village. On the last evening the house was recoveded, and many our are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and You are willing to see the Your meaning, and you are willing to see the Your meaning, and You are willing to see the Your meaning, and You are willing to see the You

published to be circulated in every settlement in the State.

| promptitude be the word with you. In plain slavery be recognized at existing by law. And terms, let whatever is done be done at once, as all courts and officers of law are hereby prohibited litiou of slavery. passed in 1233. This, however, was not the time is short, (30th and 31st of August) and from enforcing any claims founded on any superior er, was not the case. Actuated either by fear, or whoever goes ought to be off some days before the time, especially if they have to walk any portion the settlements aforesaid, and are enjoined to afford protection to all persons against whom any an unjust, restrictive, and penal character were supposed rights of slavery are attempted to be perforced."

By this time, probably the act has reached the mendment was a duty of great importance, and settlements, and been proclaimed, and from 8,000 much has been gained in this respect py the acto 10,000 emancipated slaves are exulting in tivity of the friends of fredom, both in this counheir freedom, and a foul system of slave traffick- try and the colonies. Most of the obnoxious 3. By the act which renewed the charter of the been so greatly modified as to have become inn-East India Company, in 1833, viz: 3 and 4 of Gul. ocuous for evil; nevertheless, there yet remains IV. cap. 85, it was enacted that the Governor-much to be done in this important department General in Council shall forthwith take into con- of labour. It is due both to the late and to the sideration the means of mitigating the state of present Government, to observe that they have funds are devoted principally to the support of teachers of colored schools, many of whom go out from the institution in that place.

The legacy left to this society by the late Mrs. D. Burgess which it has been doubtful whether we should receive, is, we are happy to state from recent information, likely to be legally obtained, and placed at the disposal of this society; if so, and contributions from other sources continue as who said, I must work the works of Him who ful, and his organization so mysterious, that seemingly he is an object of one and at the same time of two worlds, the natural and the spiritual, for truly his intercourse with both, appears all the while, to be about the same spirit—having its congenial and kindred associations, and the body its comrades and familiar acquaintances. all many its comrades and familiar acquaintances. all many full contents are present moment, is to place an undue amount of taxation on the emancipated classes; but this country, who were prepared to besiege Parliament in behalf of the Indian, as they had previously done in behalf of the negro slave, an act outly his intercourse with both, appears all the whole of April last, by the Government allow high duries to be levied on imported goods, to restrict her market in the colonies. Indeed, the Government have alseed in time and the spiritual outlines to be levied on inspect the same spirit—having its comrades and familiar acquaintances. all many its comrades and familiar acquaintances. that on no account whatever will they allow the most ready and social terms, of either good or evil habits, as they are encouraged and held in esteem or otherwise. The thought has often occurred to the East India Company.

"An act for declaring and amending the law unjust to the poor as that which is now in operation, but which is to terminate on the 31st of

shall be equally an offence if done to any person Convention, presented to Lord Palmerston, the on the pretext of his being in the condition of sia- Secretary of S ate for Foreign Affairs, on British functionaries ho ding or hiring slaves in foreign This act, although defective on some points, countries, his lordship caused a circular despatch

mendation of Lord Palmerston, the Mexican Government deserves special mention; for it appears This great triumph of abolition principles can- that they have not only instructed their agents abehalf of slaves as they would for their own coun-4. It usually happens that when men have had trymen, in as far as is compatible with the exer-

Fesides which, the influence of the British Govcult questious, they have had less hesitation in ernment has been used in other directions in envance which it has made, and we may gather as-The Turki-h and Persian Government of Scinde, the Governor-General has proments have been addressed, through the medium of the British ambassadors, who have been in-"The Governor-General is pleased to direct structed to lose no opportunity of representing that it would be ex remely acceptable to the Government and people of this country if decrees were issued prohibiting the further importation of slaves into their respective territories, and making it penal to purchase slaves. They are also instructed to follow this up with steady perseverance, It must not be supposed, that in speaking with never emitting to take advantage of tavorable op-An event of considerable importance, connec-

ted with the anti-slavery cause, took place in Octobr, 1841. An American vessel, the Creole, 5. One of the great practical difficulties which having on board a considerable number of slaves, the British Legislature has had to deal with, in for the southern slave-markets of the United been to prevent all Eritish subjects, resident at dence, one of the Bahama islands, by nineteen home or abroad, from participating therein. of their number, who lose upon the captain and Availing themselves of what they believed to be crew, and, after having overcome them, took rect way in which they have aided and abetted be their duty to bring the subject under the atthe iniquity, some British subjects, to their disin mines and plantations worked by slaves; and the Federal Government of the United States

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The case of the Creole has been frequently. brought before our readers. It will be in their reconection that that vessel was a slave simply of natives bound from Norfolk, in Virginia, to New Orleans; that on the passage nineteen of the slaves rose against the Captain, and compelled him to direct against the Captain against the C the instance of the Captain, the American Consul the island, and by its means they expected to applied to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those applied to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those applied to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those applied to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with tens of thou-ands of those are placed to the local authorities to take possession communicate with the local authorities to take possession communicate with the local authorities to take possession communicat of the vessel. The slaves were then allowed to who have never heard the important truths of and all the extraordinary circumstances connecgo on shore, when they became free men, and the vessel was restored to the Captain-a plot of the American Consul, Captain, and other Americans having been previously discovered and frustrated, for taking out the vessel again to sea, with the slaves, by force. Mr. Webster instructed Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador, to claim of of Biatra and Benin than in any other parts of our Government, not only to restore the vessel Africa.

(which they did,) but also to enable him to 'take The the mutineers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes,' and to say that his Government 'thought this a clear case for indem fication.' Thus, as far as he could do it, committing his nation to war with Great Britain, in case the demand should be refused, very intelliger hold his fellow-man as his property, but when gible hints being thrown out of 'the dangerous' each should look the other in the face and behold importance of the question to the peace of the a brother free. (Cheers.) two countries.' Mr. Everett did not press the subject here, supposing it would tall within the province of Lord Ashburton's mission. After the to the benevolence of the abolitionists, and, what negotiation respecting the boundary was completed, Mr. Webster wrote to Lord Ashburton, redge of the Gospel of Christ. He therefore, felt specting the case of the Creole, claiming that it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to do all in his American vessels having slaves on board, when power for those of his brethren in Africa, who driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlaw- had never known Christ, and were laboring unful force into British ports, are within that great der great oppression and cruelty. He had given and practical rule of maritime law, which declares that that which is the clear result of necessity ted that his humble services might be useful to ought to draw after it no penalty and no hazard." The design of this letter was to insist that the for lack of knowl dge. (Cheers.) right of the American citizens to their slaves should be secured by the British authorities.— such strong claims on their sympathies and proy-The letter asks his Lordship to engage that instructions shall be given to the local authorities in the islands, (the Bahamas) which shall lead Convention would hold them in affectionate and them to regulate their conduct in conformity with the rights of citizens of the United States, and the just expectations of their Government, and in such manner as shall in future take away all reasonable ground of complaint.' That is, that the shield of British protection should be thrown

over American slave holding.
We really hope Lord Ashburton's diplomatic courtesy caused him to 'go ahead' of his instructions, when he said in reply, 'upon the great general principles affecting this case we do not differ; and when he made the disgraceful promise, that instructions should be given to the Governors of Her Majesty's colonies on the Southern borders of the United States, to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their own Government to maintain good neighborhood; and that there should be no officious interference with American vessels driven by accident or by violence into those ports. That is, that our authorities are to be instructed to wink at the crime which they ought to see, and redress.'

The greatness of the concession made by our Ambassador, in the words we have just quoted, the British negociator would be fulfilled in good has passed away, as far as it depends on this dangerous subject.

Lord Ashburton had thus employed his high Holroyd is in direct opposition to that of our negotiator: 'According to the principles of English law, such a right to hold slaves cannot be Chapel,) here introduced to the meeting, Osceola, in regard to the treatment of free people of color, considered as warranted by the general law of a young Seminole Indian, a prince, son of the nature. The law of slavery is a law in invitum, king of the Red Hills, among the Seminoles, who and when a party gets out of the territory where had been treacherously attacked and almost deonly, does not exist.

the Ashburton diplomacy is, that the British there was reason to believe that his father still religious establishment. This consumed the day nati froths with anger. If she tolerate such in-Government will allow American slave-traders lived. (Hear.) The Indians of which the father to hold their 'property' in a British port, and so of this youth was the head, had been hunted down become a party to the foul conspiracy which by bloodhounds, under the sanction of the Amer- exact measure of praise and blame due to every will be blasted. True, the law is against D. P seeks to make the law of slavery the law of na- ican Government. He then introduced the young sect and individual in America, who happened to Scanlan, but the mob-meeting is for him.

JAMAICAIAN MISSION TO AFRICA. My heart was much touched by the introduction, on the second day of the Convention, of a board of missionaries from Jamaica, about to protected to the land of their fathers. I had become acquainted with them on my first arrival and acquainted with them on my first arrival, and had witnessed their public farewell. To the peo- and educated by them, he came to be considered advance of the other sects. The signal failure of ple here it seemed no more than an ordinary as part of their family. Their neighbors, observleave-taking of missionaries, an event of so frequent occurrence in London as almost to cease their disapprobation and fears, representing that to excite special interest—so completely have it would enable the youth to become powerful as to excite special interest-so completely have it would enable the youth to become powerful athey learned to look at Jamaica as nothing more than a part of the Christian world, from which the education should not be continued. Fearing good things are expected as a matter of course. the consequences, he resolved that he would forth-in the addresses I did not hear one allusion to with remove with this youth, in order to preserve the fact, that this band came from what was, him, to England. (Cheers.) Influenced alone by en years ago, a land of darkness and slavery. this desire to preserve this youth, he had return-But to me it was like the early cluster, the first ed to this, his native country; and he felt well refruits of emancipation, and I could hardly for- warded for what he had done by the conduct and bear breaking in upon the arranged order of pro-ceedings, to tell them with what feelings an however, for the sake of his health, felt it requi-American abolitionist regarded the occasion .- site to return to America. Lut in order to pro-Only a little while before I left my country, the vide for the cultivation of this youth, he had con-Charleston papers informed us of the arrival at signed him to the care of the Rev. Mr. Sherman, that place, of Captain Lord, of the Oriana, from Kingston, with the gloomy accounts of the state of things in Jamaica—"the greatest distrust and years of age; he had had him with him upwards anxiety pervaded the public mind, frequent of six years, and when he came to him he was fires were occurring, and every man felt it ne- then presumed to be between six and seven years cessary to be prepared not only in self-defence, of age. In his presence-and the Rev. Mr. Sherbut to resist any revolutionary movement."— man made a similar remark—he could not say And this goes the round of the American press, all regarding the youth's conduct that the truth uncontradicted, as the "result of English fanat- would warrant, but the highest encomiums were icism." On arriving in England, I met these pronounced upon him in the Mill-hill school. enlightened and devoted missionaries, coming from the bosom of the people who are said to be so rapidly relapsing into the savage state, but ed his country, but he did not love her crimes .who contrive, beside building their own chap- Knowing much about the Seminole war, and hearels and supporting their own pastors, to raise a- ing of this youth being within a few miles of Lonmong themselves the means of sending forth a don, he saw him, and could not rest content withwell-appointed mission to the land of their fa- out having him introduced to that Convention, for thers. I should have said—of a part of their fa-thers, for Mr. Merric and his wife have in their objects of that Convention. The war of exterveins much more of Caucasian than of Ethiopi- mination against the Seminole Indians, carried an blood. The scence in the Convention is rather tamely but correctly described in the Repor- Government, and pursued by means of hunting

ter:The Rev. J. Clark from Jamaica, introduced to the Convention several Missionaries, about to hear, and shame, shame.] Runaway slaves ocproceed to the coast of Africa. They were, he casionally secreted themselves among the swamps said, to sail that day for Gravesend, and would of Florida; and to deprive them of such refuge, on the morrow leave the river for Africa. In the this exterminating war was determined upon, in mission were natives of Jamaica, who had ren- obedience to the demands of the slaveholders. dered many services to the inhabitants of that Island, and who had now devoted themseles to that war to have been undertaken to uphold slatheservice of God for the benefit of the benighter. And for no other motive, and hence this papers in detail. Finally, after many words, a ted people of Africa. One of the persons composing the mission was Dr. Prince, with whom treated, was intimately identified with the objects he went to Africa in 1840. They remained there which that Convention was pursuing. [Hear, fourteen months, visited various parts of the continent, and had many opportunities of observing the condition of the natives along the Grain, only some few hundreds of Seminole Indians; pers, which was carried; but still the charge of Ivory, and Gold Coasts. They were about fourteen months at Fernando Po, visited about one-

The Rev. Mr. Merrick, of the African Mission, feit that they were going to 'he 'and of slavery with the sympathies and prayers of the Convention, and they (the mission) would ever pray that the period might soon come when all the sons of counts illustrative of Indian Life in Florida.— Amon should be free, when man should no lon-

been a slave in Jamaica, and owed his freedom his poor fellow-countrymen, who were perishing

The Rev. Mr. Scales said the missionaries had orayerful remembrance.

The suggestion was put to the Convention, who ormally pledged themselves to keep the mission in such recollection.

The majority of the members then shook hands with the missionaries, who left the hall to depart for Gravesend.

THE YOUNG SEMINOLE CHIEF. Another occurrence excited probably more feelwhat I had seen at Washington. Having been invited, soon after my artival, with several other American friends, to breakfast with the Rev. James Sherman, the excellent successor of the occupy the whole of one day. But so rapid was will be at once seen from the impression it made whole case then flashed upon my mind, and I beg on the mind of Mr. Calhoun, the champion of the ged Mr. Sherman to have the toy trought to the States. After a most affecting exhibition of the on the mind of Mr. Canoun, the champion of the pro-slavery party, and the representative of Convention, assuring him that he would subserve bouth Carolina, one of the blackest spots in the slaveholding States. That gentleman, whose influence in the Senate was necessary to the rational control of the cause. On recurring to my documents, I be turned to the bright side of he picture, and showed the great improvements they were making and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences that public senting the florida war had been left behind; but I had a long, and the cheering evidences the long, and the cheering evidences the long that the congression and the cheering evidence the long that the congression and the cheering evidence the long that the congression and the cheering evidence the long that the congression and the ch ification of the treaty, said, 'he had little hoped to obtain what had already been gained.' He to learn who E-con-chatti-mico was, and to show This seemed to awaken a feeling in some two or said, he felt assured the engagement given by that he is still living, and a claimant upon Con- three men of English birth, but acting under A gress for payment for a large number of slaves merican appointments, who showed a reluctance faith, and that the collision between the countries, who had been kidnapped by the Georgians. At to allow the impression that there was any good and the disturbance of their peace and friendship the time set, Mr. Sherman came into the Conven- or any prospect of amendment in anything Amer tion, with the young Seminole arrayed in a beau- ican. tiful Indian dress, as a chief—the dress prepared, I believe, under the direction of Mr. Carlin, who of color letter than Mr. Pennington, and contraauthority for the bad purpose of making a part of has taken much interest in him. He appeared dicted many of his statements, declaring that the international law, the abominable institution perfectly unmoved throughout. 1 was close to people of color were ignorant, immoral, and dewhich, till now, had been regarded only as the lim, and could not see that a muscle of his face local law of particular countries. He has recognized the practice which, as our representative, said to be a nephew of Oceola, being his sister's he should not have recognized, and has raised son, and his friends have given him both his faslave-holding into a degree of respect which it ther's and his uncle's names, in addition to his never before possessed. The decision of Judge own, which is Nikkanochee. The Reporter de-Phelps exhibited statistical and documentary

The Rev. Mr. Leavitt said this scene, as at American, had affected him very much. He lovon in Florida under the sanction of the American those Indians with bloodhounds, was for the purpose, and no other, of upholding slavery. [Hear, [Hear, hear, and shame.] He therefore declared youth, whose parents had been treacherously hear.] But though the war was a war of extermination, and though it was carried on against vention, moved a similar disposal of all the pathough it had been prosecuted for years, the Amer-

ter, the Rev. Mr. Merrick and wife, and Alexander Fuller, formerly a slave in Jamaica. He (Mr. Clark) was about to proceed to Jamaica for Court. Mr. L. read extracts from Mr. the was pleased to call the wold organization," and lawful. Throughout all these disgraceful prothe purpose of obtaining a supply of natives Gidding's speech, which he had brought with him was forced to admit the truth of the most of what his course to Nassau, a British port. There, at large number of rivers within 300 or 400 miles of and in the presence, too, of the young prince now can Anti-slavery Society, but he could not make Christianity. They believe that by the instruc- ted with him and his preservation; and he might tion that would be imparted from time to time to say that the lovers of romance, as well as the adthe inhabitants of Africa, by the mission now a bout to depart, an effectual preventive would be surprised and gratified with the perusal of this worked against the iniquitous traffic which had been earlier took. The title of the book was—Lewis Tappan, who stated that although he had been earlier took. The title of the book was—Lewis Tappan, who stated that although he had been earlier took. been carried on, more he thought in the Bights and it would give some idea of its curious contents: -"A Narrative of the Early Days and Re- rising inclination to join it, if it were only for the membrances of Osceola Nikkanochee, Prince of E-con-chatti, a young Seminole Indian; son of ida; with a brief history of his nation, and his re- tee. flear, hear. !

Mr. J. Standfield thought so extraordinary and to orable had been the conduct of Dr. A. Welch that they ought to interrupt the regular proceed Mr. Fu'ler, another of the mission, said he had dings to give & record their thanks to Dr. Welch been a slave in Jamaica, and owed his freedom for the whole or this proceeding in this most memorable and praise worthy transaction.

After some warm testimonials to his philan topy, in the course of which the Rev. Mr Blanchard, of America, and Mr. Dunlop, of Edinburgh addessed the Convention, the motion was carried by acclamation.

I intend to give some further account of this promising youth; on my return home. I met him afterwards at a retotal meeting, in the company of his patron, who told me that he was not only a rigid tetotaller, but a vegetable eater, and that he withstood all possible solicitations of his schoolmates, and others, trying to induce him to drink their intoxicating fluids Should this occurence lead to any good results. in afflicton of his father and friends; or in advancing the cause of Christianity and civilizae most happy in my share of it.

tion among those deeply injured people, in their new abode beyond the Mississippi, I shall THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS. Several of the American delegates had prepar ed, with considerable labor, written statements illustrative of the bearings and relations of siang in my mind than some others, in consequence very, and the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the United States. It was arranged that these should be taken up on the second day of the Concelebrated Rowland Hill, at Sarrey Chapel, in the advance of business, that I found myself callthe course of the morning mention was made by ed on to commence with them just at the close of some one of his interesting family, of a young In- the first day's sittings. I presented, as briefly as I dian chief-prince, they call him-who was un- could, a sketch of the paper I had prepared on the portment, conscientiousness, and diligent im- very first importance. Many others deemed it provement. They said he was a Se number from uninteresting. I shall publish it on my return Florida, and that his father was E-con-chatti-mi-home. The next morning Mr. Pennington made co, and that he was supposed to be dead. The a highly communication respecting the condition Mr. Johnston, of New York, undertook to proofs of the great progress which had been cage of unclean birds," for which he was applaut prevails, the right of the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. * This youth had been saved ded by the Times-(always the villifier of our the prevails, the right of the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the founty of sympathy for him. Under the ægis of our conditions and projected by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master, which is foun-stroved, in Florida. This youth had been saved ded by the find the master had been saved as a second of the master had been saved as a second of the master had been saved as a second of the master had been saved as a second of the master had been saved as a second of the master had been saved as a second of we now want to know whether the result of care; and he had only that morning learned that in broken and upprofitable debate, attempting to weigh out and apportion, here in London, the be named in one side or the other. All this, aorince's protector to the meeting.

Dr. Andrew Welch then feelingly addressed gain was duly charged to the American delegahe meeting, declaring that this was indeed the tion. It was rendered more complicated and unadvance of the other sects. The signal failure of this move might have produced serious embarrass- knows that slaveholders never hav wages. so it fairs, the fourth topic only was reached—the po-litical influence of slavery—on which I had prepared a communication. The next, also-the financial effect of slavery, had been assigned to me. I saw there was no other way but to put them both together, in a compressed and rapid extempore statement, which was well received, and patiently listened to, considering the lateness of the hour. The next day had been assigned to the question of the English sugar duties, a purely local affair, much like that of the American tariff in its bearing on slavery, but brought up here in consequence of an unlucky vote passed by the Convention of 1840, recommending the policy of commercial restrictions against the products of slave labor. Nobody here, however, seemed to think of setting off this against the "American business." On Saturday, the question came up, What shall be done with the other papers of the American delegates?' Mr. Sturge, who had consulted with several of us, moved that they be re ferred to a committee to report thereon. The top ics were stated, one of which concerned the Liberty party--a distinct inquiry having been sent over by the London committee on that subject Mr. Fuller insisted that this should not go to a committee until it had been read to the meeting. Before this, he and others had virtually declared it should not come before the Convention. Some of the Quakers, who were afraid some of the pa pers might touch upon the conduct of the Yearly Meetings in America, feil in with the idea that no paper could be referred unless it was read to the Convention. I well knew that many papers mu-t and would, of necessity, be disposed of after a bare reading by their titles and a brief statement of their contents; and as Mr. Fuller had declared there was some "secret," some "clap-trap," in the motion, the Americans in the Convention resolved that no disposition of the papers should be made, which should by inference admit the exist- demnation of the rioters. In fact, its version of ence of a smister design, and that therefore we the transaction was well calculated to re-kindle committee was appointed on the papers already had not been actually presented before the Con-

mony of feeling and satisfaction at having by so never belonged to the Liberty party, he felt a injustice with which the subject had been treated. All the papers were afterwards unanimously E-con-chatti-mico, King of the Red Hills in Flor- placed at the discretion of the London Commit

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, August 9, 1843. The Scanlan Mob.

Cincinnati has again been disgraced by a mob the most contemptible of the whole series which have entitled her to the appellation of the Queen City of Mobs. The mob of 1836 had a certain sort of dignity conferred on it, by the illustrious citizens who enacted the preliminaries-and then too, its object was vast-no less than to chain the Press and annihilate Freedom of Thought. The mob of September, 1841, was tragical enough to redeem it from utter contempt. The number and magnitude of the objects assailed invested it with ing to do with any part of this transaction, yet importance. The colored people were to be driven out. Some of their white friends were to be One would think that it was enough for this the end. made examples of. The Philanthropist was to be man—who, an enemy in his own country to aristo stop at the arrest of the mere tools in the crime; river. - Mayor, Police and Military honored the become naturalized, preferring it, with the sin-Mob ruled triumphant.

her would, law or no law!

to take into consideration the distressing injury as if by magic, fit instrument for the "chivalry of lains that ever cursed a community! the republic." Eusiness is suspended. Men stand waiting in breathless suspense for what is next men of any principle and sobriety of judgment the ring-leaders. It was found on inspection, tionaries take part in the drama, but still D. P. Scanlan, whilome, an industrious mechanic in Cinjuries to our much honored guest, her fair name

At eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the meeting adjourns, and in its zeal to show its devotion to its southern master, commences an attack upon the house of a man, who never had any thing to do with the wrongs of D. P. Scanlan. But, the house is full of condiments and confectionaries, must look out for its own reward.

Valorous mob! Why it is a disgrace even to mobocracy! After discharging a volley of stones, it takes to its heels, in dismay, thinking doubtless

"He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day.

And thus continues the running battle, till at the Mayor.

Cincinnati now may well take up the lament of ld Falstaff.

"I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass Have I laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross an o'erreach-

For the details of this most contemptible of all nobs, see extracts copied from the city papers. It is the first anti-abolition mob in Cincinnati that has been fairly put down by authority. The Mayor for the resistance thus encountered by the mob, and the determined conduct of the persons whose property they assailed, we doubt not that the scenes of '36 and '41 would have been re-enacted.

The Press and the Mob.

The leading papers of the city denounced the mob proceedings from beginning to end. The Enquirer, however, by its insane and bitter misrepresentations of abolitionists, neutralized its conthe waning spirit of violence.

uncompromising and bold in their opposition to he has. It is professed at the same time that the good men, scorned even, as we shall be, if we the disorderly proceedings.

Eut, they must not think us fastidious, if we Mr. Fuller, respecting the "trap," remained, and finally, at a late hour in the afternoon, some in-

lawful. Throughout all these disgraceful pro-

lawvers, who are familiar with the decision of the The next fact in the case is, that this assembly boldly assert the law in this case, and at least on Fifth street between Walnut and Vine. has taken this ground. Toth have tacitly admitted the assumption that the child was stolen; an assumption which was the very germ of the mob.

The struggle was trying but short, some seven Why was this? Why did they allow abolitionists, or eight persons were apprehended and although their fellow citizens, to be classed with thieves the little band of police was immediately set upbe withheld, because its avowal would benefit us, ination, and partly committed and partly bound over to answer for the offence. and vindicate our characters?

We ask these editors to review every article midnight. Two of the watch, Blackburn and Jenwhich they have written, and see whether in a kins, were severely hurt though not dangerously. single instance they have denied the charge that bled hastily to gather. Too much praise cannot this little girl was stolen?

but down. Two presses were tumbled into the tocratic abuses, has come to this country, and but that vigilant measures will be taken to ferret exciting scenes with their presence, while King gle exception of slavery, to his own native land, put this mob in motion. Let them Lob ruled triumphant.

But, the mob of August first 1843, what was

Local Residence of his son-in-law, sons from abroad, who, either afraid or too lazy the sum of it? Its great object was, to kid. stoned, and he himself driven to seek safety out to take their satisfaction out of the contemptible nap a friendless little girl, nine years old, of the city for an act, with which he had noth persons who aggravate them, choose to harrass who being brought to Cincinnati by her master, ing to do, whether by way of advice, or othervate amusement. Decent men—gentlemen—who preferred freedom in Ohio to slavery in Louisiana.

Why then join the mob in remorseless, wate amusement. Decent men—gentlemen—who have lost their servants here are content to take what we ourselves get when we lose our rights, of Cincinnati to the highest pitch. The whole ci- ted the laws, surely he is too odious to expect viz: the remedy of the law. If that proves unaty is in a tunult. Jabbering crowds gather at the any thing from the predilections of any jury that willing, they quietly submit, like other people, to what cannot be helped. But rowdies and blackcorners of the streets. D. P. Scanlan, a mush-room nabob of New Orleans, is the hero of the bim legally. The fact that this is not attempted, cause they are robed of what, perhaps, never behour. The good people are grieved that the little shows, that his offences cannot be of a very longed to them. Our peculiar position will substranger should be so foolish as to leave his service. He is "our guest", and withal a southern in the community, so unmercifully abused as gentleman—how absurd to neetend, that our laws. Cornelius Burnett. And must a man be maked. gentleman-how absurd to pretend, that our laws Cornelius Burnett. And must a man be mobbed better organization. and institutions must not submit to his interests! for imprudence, for an unpleasant manner, for The disturbance did not end here. The mob Are we not the born-servants of the South! Shall the ass rebel against its rider? Southern gentlement swear terrible things. Have the little girl same way they treat him! And then must be brick bats and eggs. All the front windows of be denounced without stint, more fiercely than the assailed house, with the pannels of the doors Meantime, Scanlan and his sympathizers work the mob which has assailed him and his family, and window shutters were broken in, the occu-Meantime, Scanlan and his sympathizers work the mob which has assailed him and his ramily, mants in the mean time defending themselves and mightily. Handbill follows handbill. Out sallies for a transaction with which he had nothing to the contents of the house by spiking plank over the town crier, and at the corner of every street do! Is it just, is it generous? Why even the the places of the demolished doors and windows. announces a meeting of the citizens at 5 o'clock, notorious criminal, when the law has him in It was also believed that there were plenty of fire its clutches, is spared reproaches. But Burnett, in the clutches of Lynch Law, indicted upon assailants broke in, which deterred them from the inflicted on our "honored guest," and what mea-sures may be necessary to protect the property of him for an act which it is notorious he never — who constituted a great part of the mob—to Southern gentlemen." The mob starts into life, did, must be cried down as one of the basest vil- possess themselves of the sports of cake and can-

conduct?

from a single press in the city greets him-we would infinitely prefer being mobbed ourselves. outrage, published Wednesday morning:]

Whatever may be his faults, and God knows here are few of us who have not as many to answer for, this is not the time to speak of them, are pained to make the confession; but so it is,when a Southern bully in our midst offers a schools, and its boasted intelligence, has been areward of fifty dollars to any one who will kid- gain disgraced by lawless outbreak, and ruthless nap a helpless little girl, and by his base arti- violence. fices, stimulates a whole city to hunt her down,

edness be castigated and punished, and then it abolitionists.

From the Watchman of the Valley. The Mob.

Since the above remarks were put in type, Cin- geance may be excited. last the mob and its backers slink away, and the authority of D. P. Scanlan gives place to that of of this unwelcome visitant. The annual return people from the South.

> the criminal jurisdiction to decide. The particulars of the riot, up to Tuesday mor-

ning, we copy from the Chronicle, as follows.

Riot.

vertisement both by daily papers and by bills pos- who chooses to use them. And are we con known, and they have been addressed by this sulting wrongs. man in a second hand-bill.

That construction was at once put upon the This presupposes that the child could be held as property in Ohio, though brought here voluntarily by the master. We expected nothing better from and for that result the instigators of the assembly fore cherished towards some individuals concern- the Enquirer and kindred prints, than that they are in law, responsibe; who they were we ed; and the week was finally closed in much har- would allow this claim. They have more know not; but we connect this assembly with respect for slaveholding than they have for their dressed it, deprecating violence we are told, but own institutions. But, we did hope, that with what sinister purpose no one knows better

> Supreme court of their own state, and with con- at five o'clock in the afternoon eventuated in an current decisions by the Supreme courts of several the house of one Cornelius Burnett, a notorious of the southern states, would promptly and character residing and having his Confectionary

> show that the citizens who entertained and protected the girl, could plead its sanction for their conduct. Fut, strangely enough, neither of them has taken this ground. Toth have facilty admitted and gallant effort seized upon the leaders of the and gallant effort seized upon the leaders of the conduct.

their fellow citizens, to be classed with thieves and robbers for doing what the law allowed, and the spirit of humanity and their own institutions required! Are we forever to be denied justice at without losing but one. The prisoners have been the hands of our fellow citizens? Must a Truth brought before the Mayor this morning for exam-The Mayor remained upon the ground until

These are the few facts that we have been enabe awarded to the Mayor for his efforts and to the Another exception. Mr. Burnett had noth- watch for their resolute support of him. But for he seemed to be the sole object of mob-violence. the outset or punished even more successfully in

dy within.

The police were also on the ground during the We ask, is this just? is it generous! How can day and evening, headed by the Mayor, arresting to come. Judges and Doctors and public func- excuse themselves in their own hearts for such that the boys who hurled the missiles, were the mere cat's paws of an o'der class who did not choose thus to expose themselves. The detec-We too have been asked to join in the hue & cry tion and arrest of such characters, finally supcinnati, now a travelling southern gentleman, against him; but rather than indulge in denunciastalks the hero of the scene. The meeting is full of sympathy for him. Under the ægis of our cons seeking his life, and not a word of sympathy ward for the dirty service which they had undertaken for the southern GENTLEMAN.

[The following is the Gazette's edition of the

The Mob.

Our city has been visited by another mob. We Cincinnati, with its numerous churches, its free

Nor can this pain, common, we know, to all and those who were supposed to give her promob. It was a wanton violation of all law. It Let the actors in this enormous folly and wick- was an open-handed and daring disregard of whatever gives value to private right, or safety to pubedness be castigated and punished, and then it lie liberty. The man attacked may be bad; we will be time enough to deal with the faults of care not what terms of opprobrium are applied to him; but he was in his own house, and the right asserted, and exercised, to destroy that, in order to reek the public vengeance against him, gives the right to any body of men to do the same thing against any good citizen, whenever that ven

What was the cause of this mob? A Mr. ed to leave him; he issues inflammatory proclaof mobs is as regular as the annual return of dog days, with which it is co-incident. This is the days, with which it is co-incident. This is the time too when Cincinnati is annually visited by long that the abolitionists have stolen her; and forthwith a meeting is called to denounce this That our whole city should be thrown into vio- act. That meeting was held, and it ended in a That our whole city should be thrown into violent excitement and consternation at the instigation of a worthless individual from another State, is one of the most humiliating and aggravating circumstances of the case. In saying this we express what appears to be the sentiment of our respectable citizens of all parties. The criminal cause of all this mischief is identified by our citizens, and is beginning to receive in return a merited shower of indignation from an outraged community and there is also mather kind of resonnations. That meeting was held, and it ended in a mob! Now what was there in all this to justify it! A poor man loses his trunk; it is stolen from him, it contains his all; is there a market meeting called to find out the robber, and restore to him his lost goods? A traveller passing through our city, is purloined of every thing by some rogue—does he issue his land-bills to excite the people, and gather crowds to tell them of his losses?—The law in these cases is left to take its course. And why not in the instance of Mr. Scanlan! deserves credit for his energy and courage, and the judiciousness of his measures; and the activity displayed by his police, shows that all that is needed on such occasions is a head. Had it not been the criminal jurisdiction to decide. them, and recover as all know, from the case of Van Zandt, the value of that negro.

But there is another view of this matter which none can overlook. It is this; that any rowdy Our city has been disgraced by another of those who has the slightest impudence, or tact, may ontrages which seem of annual recurrence and create a mob in our city. Admit Burnett to be a bad man; admit all that has been and is said main as exists, the name of the mob city. The history of the matter is simple, and is as follows:

A Mr. D. P. Scanlan, of New Orleans, who we stranger's supposed wrongs? Can this palliate a have before had occasion to notice, alleges that a brutish spirit of revenge which disturbs the mulatto girl, his slave, of the age of nine years, has been "kidnapped" from him in this city.—

Why, if so, the people of Cincinnati may be made This he announced in a most inflammatory adted up at the street corners. Whether he has can our citizens be willing to stand by, and be taken the course prescribed and afforded by law mute, when such things are openly acted before The Gazette and the Chronicle, as will be seen to all men who are wronged in this as in any other our eyes? Shame upon all of us if such be our eyes? Shame upon all of us if such be our eyes. We should deserve to be hooted at by all persons who have had the girl in their hands are submit any longer to such gross outrages and in-

We regret very much to hear this kind of re-It would seem, therefore, that he has not been mark so commonly made—"Oh! no serious injury deprived of due course of law by ignorance of the was done. The house was only a little battered, pair of the aborigines of that island, and had ve ry much encouragement given to them.—
(Cheers.) Those immediately going out to Western Africa, were Dr. Prince, his wite and daugh
deprived of due course of law by ignorance of the parties offending.

The child Lavinia was brought here by her country when absent from her shores. What he the Liberty party should be made. I was called the Liberty party should be made. I was called one in Congress by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who was possible to the Liberty party should be made. I was called and advertisements in the streets, for the purious offending.

Yesterday a public meeting was called by cries and advertisements in the streets, for the purious offending.

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Scanlan in this con Sund in his the child ing som ter in br trine wa the cour Courts o state, in and wel clear th after his Ohio Sta zure for the com

may be ted that No al ed, of th the ever that eve to the he when si and get she shou

mother the child

this ruthless mob spirit. Unite together for this remarkably intelligent countenance of the child, end. Peril if need be person and property to do and after learning her history foom Mrs. Reynolds, one to take her to her own home. Mrs. and see to it, as ye value both, and would enjoy both, that THE LAWS ARE MAINTAINED!

We have stated generally the causes of the

Mr. Scanlan brought a negro girl to our city. who was induced to run away from him. He immediately published a card on the subject.— That was followed by another-a meeting was called on Monday afternoon (a good deal of excitement prevailing in the morning,) to consider

That meeting met at the Fifth street Market House, at 5 o'clock near where Burnett resides. Mr. Scanlan addressed it three times. Dr. Allen, Judge Walker, the Mayor, and Mr. Brough, spoke, urging the people to maintain the law, and pre-The meeting dispersed about 7 o'clock.

At dark a large crowd collected in front and rear of Burnett's house on the north side of Fifth street, opposite the market house, and a few boys and arrested several of the ringleaders, while attempting to break down the door of Burnett's store, with a meat bench from the market house. They were immediately escorted to the Watch House; (and such as could not give bail, were the next morning committed to jail for trial.)

The windows to the two upper stories are broken in, and the shutters of the store much injured; but no entrance effected. We are not aware that any person has been se-

side by a brickbat, during the affray, Monday

were requisite to preserve the peace of the city. The Committee returned, and stated as the opin-

civil force is all that is required.

understood that there is a sufficient force at in chasing down the trembling fugitive girl. command, for suppressing any riotous assem-

It is said that public sentiment must be rerabble of mischievous boys, to pelt with brick his house and let no person know where they are; must be effectually broken up, before we can sold and sent away from him." have a sober and law-abiding generation. The be applied. Law and public sentiment operate ces." reciprocally on each other.

To the Public.

The undersigned whose names have been freely to the transaction which has so deeply interested this community. Having done nothing immoral proval of every intelligent mind.

It seems that some eight weeks since, D. P. Scanlan left New Orleans, accompanied by the mulatto child, Lavinia. For some time, perhaps several weeks, he has been in Green Township, in this county, on a visit, and came into this city ed of the facts, will not regret this, though effecssession. Five years ago, he brought the child here with him on a similar visit, remaining some time and bearing her off with him. She ter in bringing her into a free state. This doctrine was sustained by Judge McLean, in the recitizens, and thrown a free citizens, and thrown a free citizens, and thrown a free citizens and thrown a free citizens and thrown a free citizens. was then a free girl, freed by the act of her mascent case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, admitted by all the counsel in the same case, adjudged by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in August 1841, by the Courts of Mississippi, Louisiana, and other slavestate, in numerous cases, and is now a settled and well known doctrine of the Law. It is then clear that if Scanlan bore the child into slavery, after his visit here five years ago, he was guilty of the crime of kidnapping, punishable under the Ohio Statute, by confinement in the Penitentiary; and that if he is now endeavering to effect her seizure for the same purpose, he is contemplating the commission of the same revolting crime. He ted that THE LAW was against him.

No abolitionist knew, so far as we are informed, of the existence of the child Lavinea, until and the two motions were argued and considered the evening of Wednesday, the 26th inst. On together; hence the refusal to accept the new trithat evening she was brought by a colored woman al upon the payment of costs. In case of a new to the house of Mr. Reynolds. The statements of trial, the plaintiff might have leave to amend his the child and woman were, that the child had declaration, and so cut off another motion in ar been told by its mother, before leaving home, that rest. By refusing the new trial, the defendant when she got to Cincinnati, she would be free, seeks to throw the plaintiff at once on to a detecand get away from Scanlan; that it she came back tive declaration, upon which the court cannot give she should be punished, but if she escaped, her judgment. In that way the plaintifi might be de- in sufficient quantity at home. mother would send her a box of trinkets; that feated. vaid's language, she 'saw no one who looked kind, This takes both cases to the Supreme Court.

with bludgeons, and hurling brickbats and mis- or as if they would help her, and she was afraid;' siles of every kind, at private houses, in a land that on Tuesday, on pretence of walking about where order is synonomous with liberty, and the with Scanlan's child, she had visited the houses public peace essential to the protection of priof several negroes, among others of the woman
vate right! Is it nothing to see thousands of our with her, who promised to assist her; that she had youth, excited by the storm around them, listening to the unhallowed imprecations of lawless day morning before daylight, to the woman, had men, and breathing into their young minds the very spirit of insubordination? Let no man talk women to remain during the day, and now came to think thus! Let no good citizen wrong himself, or wrong others by such shallow reasoning! did what any man with a heart would have done, but it is doubtful whether it was the best method Yesterday, we had in Convention, a question laration of Independence; and his services in The harm done by mobs is incalculable. Every when so appealed to—he did not drive the tremone that is tolerated strikes a deadly blow at the bling and helpless child from his door.

best and dearest interests which we possess.

Men of Cincinnati! Law-abiding citizens! Stay when a lady visiting there was interested by the joy both, that THE LAWS ARE MAINTAINED!

R. consenting, the arrangement was made, and the child went home with the lady. This lady's knew nothing of the matter, until the child had been for some time under his roof.

We are accused in Mr. Scanlan's hand-bill S. Court. No such pledge was ever given. The

sence, and commenced shouting for 'Lavinia,' but left in a few minutes, on the remonstrances Prevent the escape of any person from the house.

After a good deal of conversation between Mr.

ence to produce the child tefore a number of respectable persons chosen by both parties, and if breathing of gratitude of my soul went up to God, not, she should be presented with the deed of that I had been privileged once more before I die, cmancipation and remain in Cincinnati uphar- to be in a land where Quakerism does not stand During the day yesterday, there was quite a large number of boys and loafers hanging about Mr. Scanlan to that effect, said that he would the scene, and amusing themselves by pelting the give good security to bring up the child and give store with rotten eggs, and an occasional brick. her a common-school education, and wages for be determined by two distinguished men. Mr. Scanlan agreed to the proposal, and to meet Mr. Reynolds and others for the purpose of arranging the details, at 7 o'clock. Saturday morning, at

more than 36 hours! Perhaps, it was judged that said that he had made another agreement with the juvenile timidity which pervaded the mass of boyish assailants, ready to run at every demonstration of energy on the part of the police. A very few resolute men, clothed with proper authorny, could have effectually dispersed the multitude, at any time, had their efforts been directed on the officer to serve. Eaffled in his designs, to that point. That the city should be thrown into construction by such a rabble, is certainly Mr. Reynolds. Mr. R., notwithstanding Scanalthough troops we understand were mustered the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Lewis. Mr. and held in requisition for service, if needed. Lewis was present at this time. Mr. Reynolds This was as it should be. The employment of and Mr. Lewis were at the appointed place beour city be annoyed and disgraced in this way, counsel from Kentucky. He seemed to prefer a

promptly used when need. Cornelius Burnett, nor S. A. Alley, has had any

Had Mr. Scanlan earlier employed learned coun-

which this is a specimen. Mr. Scanlan need not be solicitous about the used in hand-bills posted during the last six days, over the city, by a stranger calling himself D. P. of his house keeper," as he himself terms her. She heard his voice once calling for her and ran trembling and agitated to take refage under the or unlawful, they feel confident of the warm ap. farthest corner of a trundle bed. In a few years, she will be what the daughter of a well-educated not an ignorant slave, subject as her mother was, to brutal embraces, but a well-informed charge of our duty in this matter, we appeal to a common Creator, and leave Mr. Scanlan and citizens, and thrown a free city of Ohio into tu- | zeal, in this hely cause. Believing that I cannot mult, to the slow but sure condemnation of pub-

> S. REYNOLDS. J. H. COLEMAN, EDWARD HARWOOD. The above statement so far as I know the facts or am alluded to, is correct. HENRY LEWIS.

The Van Zandt Case.

Judge McLean yesterday read the opinion of the Court granting the defendant a new trial, upmay be aware of this, as he has frequently sta- on the payment of costs. The defendant declined accepting the new trial on those terms. A

the child had remembered her mother's instruc-tions, and after reaching Cheviot in this county, she had reied to after her mother's instruc-divided in opinion upon the motion in arrest; and

THE PHILANTHROPIST

Letters from Europe-No. 5. The World's Anti-Slavery Convention com menced its sessions on the 13th inst. in Freemathe Convention. It is a very beautiful painting,

the deliberations of the present Convention; but whole day. I was truly surprised to find, that a sacrificing philanthropy, elevated moral character, and the inflexible firmness of James G. Biracter, and the inflexible firmness of the inflexible been long afflicted, has deprived us of his compa ny, or even of the pleasure of seeing that aged perfectly unanswerable, while the speeches made the sample of Tho's. Morris, throughout whose whole course, private & public, has been manufested inflexible adherhusband was absent from home at the time, and love. When it became certain that Thomas own refutation. I am satisfied that the days of sacrifice party favor and high political destinaiam Allen, one of the most distinguished philan- tal regulations, are numbered; and that the great of all professed Democrats. origin of the mob, of Monday night. Such seems headed 'infamous' and placarded over the city on thropists of the age, and a minister in the Society anti-slavery principle, of freedom from all such Saturday, of having broken a pledge given on the of Friends, was selected for the President of the monopolies, and of perfect liberty to employ our-Convention; and notwithstanding, he too is far selves, in such labor as may be most beneficial to advanced in life, and in feeble health, yet his ourselves, under a system of the freest possible in On Friday, Mr. Scanlan burst abruptly into the great interest in the cause of bleeding humanity, terchange with all the world, must inevitably house of Mr. Edward Harwood, a citizen residing in the suburbs of the city of Cincinnati, in his able too had an attack of illness, which has also deprived us of the pleasure of his company; in man happiness. of Mrs. Harwood. About five o'clock in the afternoon he returned to the house followed by sevel Gurney, another dearly beloved member of the this country, and the certainty that the advocates eral persons, who stationed themselves so as to Society of Friends, one whose name will go down of free and unrestricted commercial intercourse to posterity, as a christian philanthropist; who with the whole world, will very soon have the as Scanlan and Mr. Harwood and his family in which never thought himself too good to do good -- cendancy in the government; and it being truly of some of the most honored citizens of the coun-Scanlan and Mr. Harwood and his family in which Mr. S. frequently expressed great love for the Child, and declared that he did not wish to take dance, I should judge that one third of them are in itself an anti-slavery doctrine, one which of cathorical three cathorical to go Mr. Rayrolds and the cathorical transfer of the cathorical transfer o her back unless she wished to go, Mr. Reynolds members of the Society of Friends; and of the wo-part and parce! of the doctrine, of universal brothing indication of the progress and approaching began to pelt his window with stones. Some proposed; that if he would deposit in the hands of members of the Society of Friends; and of the wormen was promptly on the spot, a respectable person a deed of emancipation for men who attend as visitors, full three fourths of crhood, it appears to me that all anti-slavery men triumph of our cause.

WM. H. BRISBANE, Pres. On taking my seat in this Convention, the

rassed by him. Mr. Reynolds, on being asked by between him that wears it and his duty; but on the contrary, where those who wear the Quaker garbs, being animated by the genuine spirit of quaany work she might do-the amount of wages to kerism, are prompted to delight in promoting those measures, which are calculated to relieve the wants and the woes of suffering humanity .-I rejoiced, in being privileged to unite the aspiriously injured. The Mayor was struck in the the house of Mr. Henry Lewis, near the head of rations of my soul with theirs for the blessing Main street. Mr. Lewis knew nothing of this of God, upon the labors of a World's Anti-Slawening.

A special meeting of the Council was held in pointed out to Mr. Scanlan at the time. He said, very Convention. And when the venerable Presthe afternoon. A Committee of five was appoin- also, that he knew the house, for it had been ident of the Convention in the chair, proposed, ted to confer with the Mayor on what measures shown him "as the residence of an abolitionist." that agreeably to the custom of the former Con-The arrangement being made Messrs. Reynolds vention, we should spend a season at the opening and Scanlan started together to go down into the of each session in devotional silence, and all bowion of the Mayor, that no further legislation was necessary. The Council soon after adjourned. when they were met by four of Scanlan's friends, ed their heads in reverential adoration of that Several boys and half-grown men were arrest armed with sticks and clubs. The manner of gracious being, who had put it into our hearts to ted in the afternoon, by the Mayor, who was on these men was violent, and their curses incessant. come together, for the promotion of the present the spot nearly all day, actively engaged in the One of them said he was a Kentucky officer, and and future happiness of our fellow creatures, after asking Mr. Reynolds his name, place of res-There is one thing relative to this affair which idence, &c., swore with horrible imprecations to us is still unaccountable;—that a mob which might have been easily and lawfully dispersed, should be suffered to remain in undisturbed possession of the ground which they had taken for more than 36 hours! Perhaps, it was judged that the arrest of the ring leaders, would more effi. Mr. Reynolds, but that if he could get the girl in in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which will be forciently prevent repeated rallies, than the disper- any other way he would, and he felt sure she was warded to you, I ount stating the proceedsion of the multitude. We could not but notice at Harwood's. He then turned back with them ings in these communications. The Anti-Slavery Convention is to close on 3d day the 20th inst. On 4th day the 21st the British and Foreign Antislavery Society will hold a great public meeting in Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Morpeth in the chair. On 5th day, the 22d, a general Peace Convention will commence its sittings, not very creditable to our character for heroism. lan's treachery, accepted the offer, and the par- and continue for three days. The Executive Com-No military force was used on the occasion, ties separated to meet in the morning at seven, at mittee, has conferred upon me the honor of appointing me a delegate to the same. On the evening of the 21st, the National Temperance Sociedeadly weapons should be the last resort of civil fore, at and after the appointed time, but Scan- ty is to hold a great meeting; G. W. Alexander authority. Let the evil be taken in time, and a lan never came. Their surprise at this second of the Society of Friends, in the chair. This DAILY LIBERTY PAPER. If I can be assured of vacancies that may occur in the foregoing list of vil force is all that is required.

These fearful annoyances, we think, are en
force Scanlan's bill headed 'Infamous' made its

force appearance. On Saturday, proposals to produce pose, of giving the American Delegates now in year, I will start one. Now let us hear from you. their prompt and efficient uppression, could al- the child before the court were made to Scanlan, London, an opportunity to give a united Ameri- No talk, but all action. We want every person, ways be put in requisition, if proper arrangements for the purpose were made. And must quently we are all invited to address the meeting. way, whether in town or country, to report him-until after the election. year after year, through mere neglect of the re- direct appeal to large meetings of the people from I learn by the general printed Epistle of the Lonquisite means for its protection? Let it once be this and the other side of the river to assist him don yearly meeting of Friends, and also by ver- time to lose. bal information that the epistles from the various It may be well for us here to state, that neither Yearly Meetings in America, this year, were ed, and we should no longer be troubled with part in this transaction from its beginning to its most excellent on the subject of Abolition; showing that Friends in our country are really now, Liberty Convention of Hamilton Co. In Mr. Scanlan's advertisement of the 27th ult., whatever they may have been heretofore, entitled It is said that public sentiment must be reformed, before the evil can be cured. To resign the government of the city into the hands of a structed his attorney to send the family away from the government of the city into the hands of a structed his attorney to send the family away from his power and let up nerson know where they are: bats the houses and the persons of citizens, and if the girl is not found, to sell the family at case, and if my information be correct, I suppose with impunity, is not the way to correct public a sacrifice," and that he has advised the removal the Anti-Slavery Yearly meeting of Friends in In-Such schools of vice for our youth of the husband "until his wife and children are diana, will immediately return, and reunite with In the second paragraph, he says that he "nev- those from whom it separated, and that all the H. Gilnore, of Millcreek, Secretaries. The profaithful execution of wholesome laws, is one of er intends to part with the family of Lavinea un-members of all the Yearly Meetings in America, ceedings opened with prayer. the best correctives of public sentiment that can less 'to make them free for their faithful servi- will henceforth be found shoulder to shoulder, like the Friends in England, in the front ranks of sel from Kentucky, he might have saved himself from the blunder of the palpable contradictions of this will be. For it is indeed most good and Messrs. G. Bailey, John Matson, S. P. Chase pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity. I would here take leave to suggest to the several meetings for sufferings, that they now publish tion was addressed by F.Ball, Esq., who in a gretted than a mob. SCANLAN, yield to the solicitations of many of She is among kind friends and safe from his the Anti-Slavery Epistle from the meeting for suf- clear and forcible manner, gave a statement of their fellow-citizens to make a statement relative grasp, entertaining no wish to -ee him again. ferings in London, which they in America suppressed, by locking it up in the Yearly Meeting to stir up the lukewarm; to unite with their felfor the abolition of slavery, I hope also, that In- free labor respected as it should be. ted by the protection of men he has been accus- diana Yearly Meeting will appoint Charles Os-

Letters from Europe-No. 6.

London 6 mo., 15th, 1843.

tion than this, I remain truly and affectionately,

my dear readers, your friend and fellow laborer,

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

My readers very well know that I have been a varm advocate for a protective Tariff, under the existing commercial relations of the world. So would otherwise come in competition with their own, I believed and still believe, that it was the of our cause. duty of our government, not for the purpose of retaliation, but for self-protection, to exclude most and E. Harrington were selected to compose this foreign articles, of kinds which we can produce

she had tried to effect her escape; but, to use the also on a like motion in the suit for the penalty.

Sidd's language, she 'saw no one who looked kind, This takes both cases to the Supreme Court.

Spring up in this nation; one of the most adopted by the convention were as follows:

sal adoption of Anti-slavery principles, resulting the last two.] from the fact of the abolition of slavery in the son's Hall. At one end of the Hall hangs a very collonial possessions of the British government; large painting of the former Convention, contain- and I do most sincerely hope, that, notwithstand- LAM JAY, of New York, whose well known ing likenesses of all the members. The venerable Clarkson is represented standing, addressing we may not be behind them in the cause of FREE parties, and confidence of the whole neoples.

of free trade, as connected with the anti-slavery Thomas Clarkson was to have presided over question, which occupied the Convention the veteran in the cause of humanity, benevolence on the other side, contained in themselves their ence to the cause of Liberty, & who proposed to Clarkson could not attend, and dear friend Will- aristocratical monopoly, by means of governmen- tion rather than violate his principles, or conadvanced in life, and in feeble health, yet his ourseless, under a system of the freest possible inhe too had an attack of illness, which has also policy for promoting human improvement and hu-

in our country, may unite upon this point of national policy, and make it second only to human liberty, a prominent portion of the creed of the Liberty party. What says brother Bailey!

In haste most respectfully, ARNOLD BUFFUM.

LONDON, 6 month 17, 1843.

I have always had one opinion on the sulject. Every man should be left at perfect liberty to buy and sell in what market he chooses.

Items

fectionary kept there.

Mr. Burnett is a naturalized citizen, and so far from denouncing the institutions of this country, s a devoted champion of them.

The market house meeting was got up, we supose by "southern gentlemen," but could find no one willing to act as chairman. Dr. Allen is published in the proceedings as chairman, but he peremptorily declined the nomination and d.d not serve. And the meeting was quite as bad off for speakers-the many who were called upon, on the supposition that they sympathised with the objects of the meeting, declining to appear.

Finally, the citzens generally speak in terms of the severest reprobation of the whole of the riotous proceedings, and seem to cherish a due contempt for the insignificant individual who was blown into a transient notoriety.

DAILY PAPER.

See the call of our correspondent to day for a self forthwith, and say what he will do. No

For the Philanthropist.

PROCEED NGS OF THE

On the first of August, 1843, the largest Liber ty Convention ever held in Hamilton county, asembied at Mt. Pleasant.

The Convention was organized by electing WILLIAM H. ERISBANE President, Amos Moore of DR. BAILEY: Cincinnati, E. R. GLENN of Sycamore, Vice Pre

On motion it was Resolved. That a committee of five be appoin-

E. Harrington and Amos Moore, were selected as this committee.

the Scanlan mob proceedings of the previous eve-

Chests, in 1834. Since they have now become SANUEL LEWIS Esq., at the call of the Conven- our labor to erect and sustain the noble institu "alive to the cause" they certainly will rejoice in tion took the stand, and in a very eloquent and tions of the city, and we are now by large patand talented Louisiana gentlem in ought to be. putting forth a document, so eminently calculated spirited speech enforced the duty of the christ ronage, sustaining a press that all uses us even fairs of the country, and to exert themselves to ness is low countrymen in active and persevering labors, secure the blessings of liberty for all, and to make We are most of us poor, times are hard, mon-

ditributed among Friends throughout the whole of all sections, whether north or south.

till 2 past 2 P. M. conclude my letter with a more important sugges-

also adopted.

On motion it was then

Henry Lewis, E. R. Glenn, William Birney, committee.

On motion it was also

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the

ly recommend to the National Liberty Convention, the nomination for the Presidency of WILLparties, and confidence of the whole people; while his devotion to the principles of the Decport of every consistent opposer of Slavery. Resolved, That we admire and honor the selfceal his opposition to Slavery, to the imitation

The nominations are as follows;

For Congress.
SAMUEL LEWIS, of Green Township. For State Senate. THOMAS MORRIS, of Cincinnati. For Representatives. Amos CLEVENGER, of Springfield, Amos Moore, of Cincinnati. For Commissioner.

ISAAC CONKLIN, of Sycamore. The unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Convention, the large number, principally from the townships in attendance, the

MANLY CHAPIN
H. H, GILMORE. Secretare s.

For the Philanthropist. Liberty Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, delegates to the Liberty Convention assembled at the M. E. Church in Johnstown, Licking, county Ohio, on Thursday the 13th of July 1843, and were called to order by G. W. Ells, on whose motion William King, of Utica, was elected Charrman, and Lyman Rose, of St. Altans, Secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed, conisting of one from each township represented in the convention, to report the names of suita-The house on Fifth street which was attacked ble persons, for the candidates for the various by the mob, was not the residence of Mr. Bur-offices to be filed at the ensuing October elecnett, nor did he own any property there. It is of L. W. Knowlton, of Utica; Milton Moore, of rented by his son-in-law, until lately a hard working mechanic, and now sole proprietor of the conof Hartford; Mahlon Holden, of St. Albans; Ste-Harrison; Edwin Runnels, of McKean; Dr. E.

Wheaton, of Eurlington. In the absence of the committee, the Convenion was addressed by several speakers. The committee on nominations reported thro' their Chairman, L. W. Knowlton, the following

> For Representatives. Samual Vance, of Union. James Moore, of Washington. Treasurer. Cartis Howe, of Granville. Commissioner. Isaac Hull, of Bolingreen. Coroner. James Wayncoop, of Hartford. Director of the Poor House. John Gaffield, of St. Albans.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the on motion, they were unanimously nominated as candidates for the various offices as reported by the committee.

the Central Committee of the Liberty Party in Licking county, are hereby authorized to fill all Western hospitality.

newspapers of this county and of the Philanthropist, be requested to publish the proceedings of

The Rev. Mr. Strutz of Mt. Vernon, being present, was earnestly called by the Convention which he responded in an able and very interesting speech; after which on motion, the convention adjourned without day.

WM. KING, Chairman. LYMAN ROSE, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist. A Free Daily Paper in Cincinnati.

Let me appeal to Liberty and Antisidents, and MANLY CHAPIN, of Cincinnati, and H. Slavery men to establish a daily anti-slavery paper in this city, without another week's delay we must have it.

In looking over most of your city papers since the Scanlan mobs began, I see no evidence that ted to prepare and bring before the Convention any one inclines to do justice to the anti-slavery men, or even to allow the real merits of the ase to come before the public. All agree that mobs should be put down, but it is generally taken for granted that a great wrong has been done friends hereabouts, are wholly opposed to this After the committee had retired, the Conven- by anti-slavery men, only a shade less to be re-I am tired of listening to the mawkish speech-

blame upon a few law-abiding but lay all the blame upon a few law-abiding
After Mr. Ball had concluded his statement, citizens. We have contributed our money and tian community, to take part in the political af- in its professed vindications of us; its best kind-"damning us with faint apologies."

ey scarce, &c. &c., all stereotyped complaints, The Chairman being called on, then addressed and yet representing real hard times; but all this the Convention, in a forcible manner, shewing must no longer excuse us—we act against slathat the movement of the Liberty party was devery, against principalities and powers, and than the movement of the Liberty party was devery, against principalities and powers, and than its contract of the power of t tomed to dislike. For the conscientious dis-born, Daniel Pucket, and Benjamin Stanton, a that the movement of the Liberty party was de-very, against principalities and powers, and committee to prepare an Epistle to be printed and signed to promote the best interests of the people gross wickedness in high places; our received moral standards are conducing to this enormous The business committee now came in and re- sin, and even the light we have is become darkported, after which the Convention took a recess ness. I thought I could do no more - hay at \$5 the lands and tenements therein described may be sold, and per ton, and pork promising to be lower than ever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But lever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But lever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But lever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But lever is poor encouragement for a farmer is poor encour Upon assembling in the afternoon, the resolu- ever, is poor encouragement for a farmer. But tions reported by the committee, except the last I must cut off some of my other expences, tho were taken up for consideration, and discussed it reduces me to a meal a day, and patching my by Messrs. Harington, Lewis, Morris and Chase, old clothes another year, and increase my labor; and adopted. The two last resolutions were then and here I offer you twenty-five dollars towards a daily paper six months, and the like sum for committee reported a ticket to be sup- the next six months, making \$50 per year; come ported by the independent voters of the county at on friends, a hundred of your-some of you can the ensuing October election, which was adopted. give more than I do, some less, but do in the name of all that is sacred, give something, and Resolved, That a Liberty county committee be let that something be enough! Don't get cold but appointed, with power to add to their number as while you read conclude and act at once. And existing commercial relations of the world. So they shall see fit, for the purpose of carrying tor- you, Mr, Editor, go to work, loose not a day! long as other nations, and especially England and ward the Liberty movement in Hamilton county, Let God and Liberty be our word. We brought motion in arrest of judgment had been also filed. France, adhered to the policy of shutting out by and that said committee be authorized to call con- none of our money into the world and can carry prohibitory duties, all such of our productions, as ventions, supply omissions and vacancies in the nothing out, but our works will follow us--haste ticket, and generally, to use all appropriate then, ye sons of Liberty-haste and work, and and honorable means to secure the speedy triumph lay up your treasure where moth and rust cannot corrupt. Show your faith by your works says Beeswax, lb JAMES.

Turn out! Turn out!!

The Liberty voters of the Senatorial district, But now I find to my great delight, that the active, zealous and persevering support of the composed of the counties of Adams, Highland and spirit of universal brotherhood, leading to the licket of this Convention, to every lover of Lib. Fayette, are invited to meet in convention at erty and hater of Despotism in Hamilton county. Greenfield, on the 10th of August inst., at 11 o'-The resolutions reported by the committee and clock, A. M., to hear some addresses about Lib-dopted by the convention were as follows:

Havana,
Java,
crty, and to recommend a ticket to be voted for at

prominent and most glorious fruits, of the univer- [Omitted this week for want of room, except ensuing election for district and county offices. A house can readily be procured, and all are there-Resolved, That we respectfully but carnest- fore invited, assured of meeting a cordial recep-

> A NUMBER OF LIBERTY MEN. Highland County, 4th August., 1843.

> > For the Philanthropist

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

DEAR FRIEND G. BAILEY: I notice in the publication of a letter of mine which appears in the Philanthropist of the 2nd inst., where allusion was made to William Penn as a distinguishes Minister among Friends; thou hast made it read "a distinguished Master." I write an illegible hand, the error is attributable to my own carelessness, but I wish it corrected. call no man master, and I dislike to appear as and Christ our Saviour-Thine for the truth.

It appears that the arrangement made for a series of Conventions, that the one appointed for Green Piain is expected to meet on the 30th of the present month. Our friends here wish it published to commence on the 31st, because it interferes with a regular meeting which will commence in the place where the convention will sit. J. A. D.

Anti-slavery Conventions in Ohio.

In conjunction with the American Anti-slavery Society, the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society will ommence a series of conventions, at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, on Friday the 11th of August, at 1 P. M., and to continue through the follow-

ing day.
At Salem, Columbiana county, on Tuesday the 15th of August, to continue probably three days. At Massilon, Stark county, on Thursday the 21st of August, to continue two days.

At Utica, Licking county, on Monday the 28th

f August to continue two days. Each of these conventions to commence at 9 A. M., except the one at Jefferson; and to be atended by James Monroe, of Connecticut, Charles

L. Remond of Massachusetts, Joab Fenis, of New York, and John O. Wattles. A second series will commence at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday August 4th, at 1 P. M., and con-

tinue through the next day. At Oberlin, Lorain county, on Tuesday the 15th of August, and probably continue three days. At Mansfield, Richland county, on Tuesday

he 22nd, to continue two days. At Woodbury, Delaware county, on Friday the 25th, to continue two days.

At Green Plain, Clark county, on Wednesday the 28th, to continue two days. All these of the second series, except the first, to commence at 9 A. M.; and to be attended by John A. Collins, and George Bradburn, of Massachusetts, and Fredof Hartford; Mahlon Holden, of St. Albans; Ste-phen Barstow, of Liberty; Thomas Munsell, of Harrison; Edwin Bunnels, of McKean; Dr. E. human chattels, and where he is still claimed as property.'

Let all who love liberty, who sympathise with the tondman in his degradation, Le aroused to attend these conventions, and let every abolitionist resolve to take two of his pro-slavery neighbors with him, to hear the gospel of liberty pro-

On Monday the 4th of September, the first anniversary of the O. American Anti-slavery Society, will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., in Liberty tall at Oakland, Clinton county. On this occasion, we shall probably have present all the spea-kers, who attend both these series of conventions, besides our own Morris, and Lewis, and Chase, and Thomas with Dr. Bailey, and our friends generally, who are active in the Ohio society. We want to see our friends come up by the thousands to consult upon what next is to be done in our moral warfare. From Oakland our Eastern friends will probably pass into Indiana. merits of the different candidates freely discus- and hold conventions there; returning again sed by members of the convention; after which, through the sonthern part of this State, and hold-

ing meetings on their way to Pennsylvania. It is to be hoped these toil-worn and slavery scarred champions of Freedom, will receive a cor-On motion of G. W. Ells, it was resolved that dial welcome, and such assistance in conveying

> By order of the Executive Committee of the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society.
> A. BROOKE, Sec'y.

Now for Funds.

At such a time as this, there should be no delay on the part of our friends in transmitting their dues. Unless they pay better than they have done to address them on the moral duty of voting; to for the last two weeks I must suspend for a little while. What a disgrace would this be!

> Another thing. Mr. Alley, who is chief sufferer by the mob, is the principal creditor of the Committe. Let those who have made pledges to redeem our debt, think of this. If they sre prompt, the Committee can now relieve their neessities.

Come friends, let us hear from you.

Candidate for the Presidency.

I see with regret in the last No. of the Philanthropist, under the signature of "Onto," an atempt made to thrust aside our actual candidate for the Presidency, BIRNEY, and to substitute another, even tho' that other be Jay, a name dear to all the friends of freedom.

I think I may safely say, that all our Liberty

movement; looking on it as not only unjust and ungenerous, but impolitic. Now that the proses and writings of those who denounce mobs, pects of Liberty are hrightening, we do not ingood cause in the darkest hour-who has made perhaps greater sacrifices than any other, and who is in all respects qualified to do honor to the highest station in the gift of a free people. We cannot doubt that BIRNEY will be renominated by acclamation.

LUTHER G. BINGHAM is hereby notified that at the very against the said Bingham, praying that a certain mort-gage of real estate may by the said Bingham to the said Osand Conswell, dated Oct. 25th, 1839 be in eclosed, a that

appears and plead, answer or demor to said Bill within six-ty days after the close of the said Jufy term, the said Lew-is, at the next term after the explantion of the said sixty days, will apply to said court to take the matters of said Bill as confessed and decree thereon accordingly. JOHNSTON & JONES.

Cincinnati, August 2d, 1843. Cincinnati Prices Current.

337 a 350 Flour, bbl. Wheat, bushel, 25 a 16 a 18 WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. Molasses, per gall. N. Orleans, 23 a 25 Sugar-house 28 a 33

Mustard, lb. 37 a 7 25

Ad. 5 a £‡

6d, 4‡ a 5 Alum, lb. Beans, bush 37 a
Brimstone, r. lb 6 a
Crackers, 41-2 Candles, per lb. 10d & 20d,4 1-4 a ---Olive, bsk. 6 00 a 6 50 Unive, bask. 6 00 a 6 50 W.str. gall. 75 a 1 00 Sum. st. " 75 a -80 Linseed, " 65 a 70 Tan. bbl. 20 00 a 25 00 White, " 10 to 16 25 a 30

74 a 9 a 13 a

(CONTINUED FROM EIRST PAGE.)

certain concessions appear to have been made

greatly improved; that foreign powers, with but few exceptions, have declared slave-trading to be a crime; that British functionaries residing

The subject seemed to make a good deal of imin foreign states are not allowed to hold or hire slaves: that it is the determination of the Legis-

pect to any part of our great work-"Watchman, what of the night?" that, so far as depends on the sleepless vigilance, incorruptible fidelity, unfinching firmness, and judicious discrimination, of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, I was always ready to answer—"Ali's well." I concurred in the satisfaction expressed by others at the report, but felt it then my duty to request more particular attention to one point which was referred to in the report, and which I did not see mentioned in the programme of business, and therefore was afraid would be overlooked. The following trouble of the Anti-slavery Convention, is one which serves to illustrate the defective character of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage which that treaty has done towards the oppressed by others at the report, but felt it then my duty to request more particular attention to one point which was referred to in the report, and which I did not see mentioned in the programme of business, and therefore was afraid would be overlooked. The following the following of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage which that treaty has done towards the character of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage which that treaty has done towards the convergence of the Sections of the Sections of the Sections of the Section of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage which that treaty has done towards the called in former editions. The revisions of the Section of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage which that treaty has done towards the called in former editions. The revisions of the Section of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage of Mulliar in the deficitions. The revisions of the Section of the Ashburton treaty, and to show the great damage of middle through that the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is unatable to the dishful village, has high presected to in the sale. The demand for it is so eager, that he can selectly the most pount of the most pount at the most pount and the most pount at the most pount and the most pount and the most pount at the most pount and the most pount at the most pount unflinching firmness, and judicious discriminathe programme of business, and therefore was a-fraid would be overlooked. The following sketch of my remarks is from the Anti-Savery Reporter:

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE.

law; and, as was the case with Granville Sharpe, in the management of the Somerset case constantly driven back to the first principles the stantly driven back to the first principles, the primary foundations of law. And it is of the very last importance that the precedents of British court, and the positions taken by the British Government, should be kept absolutely on the line of strict law. Providence has placed them in the front rank, and any wavering in the front in the front rank, and any wavering in the front rank cannot but dishearten the whole host. As he understood the principle of general law, it scriptions. I therefore advanced toward him that was this—that the law of slavery is confined in its force to the territorial jurisdiction of the state I might make a full observation of his person which establishes it; so that the slave, so as by any means he gets beyond this limit, is to be regarded precisely as any other man. The slave-holders, on the other hand, feel under the necessity of maintaining that, once a slave, always a slave, and that a man who has been made a slave, and the man who has been made a slave, and the property of his matter of the property and the property of his master in every other country. This is the issue on which slavery lives or dies. In the case of the Comet & Encomium, wrecked on the British Islands, the slaves were regarded by the British authorities as passengers, and free to go wherever they pleased; and were not compelled to cross the ocean, in order to their being restored to bondage. So far so good. The government of the

brought it forward five several times, without one Northern Senator daring to meet them. They insisted that Great Britain should make compensation for the slaves, or that there should be war. A Senator of Louisiana, said in his place, that unless these practices of the colonial authorities were put a stop to, they would visit those islands with fire and sword. Mr. Webster, the Secreta-live where you would not have p aced a pin's point on his with fire and sword. Mr. Webster, the Secreta-live where you would not have p aced a pin's point on his with fire and sword. Mr. Webster, the Secreta-live where you would not have p aced a pin's point on his with fire and sword. Mr. Webster, the Secreta-live where you would not have p aced a pin's point on his collar manuscription of mummy, withered, saffron, dry and bloodless, you could not have p aced a pin's point on his collar moves the Liver from a disease of or onnant state: and to rouse less these practices of the colonial authorities were put a stop to, they would visit those islands with fire and sword. Mr. Webster, the Secretaty of State, instructed the American ambassador kle. His lips were thin, compressed, and colorthese practices of the put a stop to, they would visit those islands for put a stop to, they would visit those islands for the Secretaof State, instructed the American ambassador London, to assert to the British Government, at the property in slaves is guaranteed by the overnment of the United States; and that this one was straight, with nothing remarkable in it, aintenance of British law in British ports is danceous to the peace of the two countries. He also esclared that there had been an authorised interested that the standard of the local authorities to take the slaves of the local authorities to take the slaves and many men of talent, Byron, and Chief Justice Marginity, and the prospect of her recovery becoming more doubtful, until being made acquainted with the success which was sprevailed upon to make use of it, and, from this time, has been gradually recovering, and, from this time, has been gradually recovering and the public, that he has commenced the above business and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public, that he has commenced the above business.

**North trees of the two controls of the four propo at London, to assert to the British Government, that the property in slaves is guaranteed by the Government of the United States; and that this maintenance of British law in British ports is dangerous to the peace of the two countries. He also which he took off, standing a few minutes uncountries. ference of the local authorities to take the slaves a characteristic which is said to have marked maout of the power of their owners; whereas the no-tarial protest of the latter, sworn to at New Or-shall, for instance. leans, declares that they lost the power over the vessel while on the high seas, and never recovered it until it was restored to them by the local the blind Asylum and Farm School will each respectively. authorities at Nassau. Mr. Webster afterwards verte to Lord Ashburton, begging that if no provision could be admitted into the treaty of Wash-He left a young man, adopted by him from the ington, instructions should be given to the governors of the islands to respect the rights of the slaveholders, as a matter of international comity.

Boston Post.

Lord Ashburton replied, declaring that Mr. Webster and himself had no difference in point of princertain concessions appear to have been made by the British Envoy at variance with the understood principles of British and international But whether here these concessions. Now (said Mr. L.) the question to law. But whatever hopes these concessions which I wish the attention of the Britis people is may have raised in the minds of the slave-hol- this-Whether, according to British law, it is the ders, the Committee are persuaded they never will be realized; for, henceforth every slave touching British soil in the West Indies must be diction, to refuse to interfere, and to allow men to that slaves are nell indicated and to allow men to free, whatever may have been the circumstances under which he sought the protection of British laws.

Looking, therefore, at what has been done in this country since the last Convention was assembled in this place, viz., that the law for the suppression of the slave-trade is now in force in every part of the British Empire; that slavery has been abolished at the British settlements of Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellesley; that it is virtually terminated in British India; that it is no longer suffered to exist in Scinde; that the state of the collonial laws for the government of the emancipated classes is greatly improved; that foreign powers, with but greatly improved; that foreign powers, with but greatly improved; that foreign powers, with the carried out of their ports, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and to allow men to be carried out of their ports, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and to allow men to be carried out of their ports, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and to allow men to be carried out of their ports, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction, to refuse to interfere, and out of their jurisdiction of the prize feath and to allow men to be carried out of the whole by a surrender of the whole principle, and a virtual admission of the claim of the shave-holders, that the law of Virginia, by which a man is made a slave within the territo-him its seemed to be a surrender of the whole principle, and a virtual admission of the claim of the slave-holder

be a crime; that British functionaries residing in foreign states are not allowed to hold or hire playes; that it is the determination of the Legis stature, as far as it may be possible, to prevent British subjects from aiding and abetting the stave-trade in any part of the world; that the British Government are actively and peacefully engaged in using their influence with foreign states to aid in exterminating slavery and the stave-trade; and that the right-or slaves serving restate to aid in exterminating slavery and the stave-trade; and that the right-or slaves serving refuge within our borders have been affirmed by the highest heal subjects and the stave-trade; and the stave-trade and that the right-or slaves serving to take courage and persevere in the great and good work to which we are devoted.

It shows how rapidly Great Britain is neutralizing the taunis of the slave-holders as a start of convention with me, and urged a report trailizing the taunis of the slave-holders. I saw in an American newspaper just before leaving home, that for every elawe emancipated by Great Britain in the West Indies, she enslaves ten in the east. What will they say, now that all legal slavery is aloished in India, and that universal emancipation is already one of the fruit of the conquest of Scinde. Also that a steady course of amelioration is going forward in the old plaster-made lawe of the colonies. Not only are all the British functionaries prohibited from holding or hireing slaves, but British and bassadors are instructed to seek the concurrence of other powers in remonstrating with slavebot-ording Governments for justice to their elawes. At the instant of making his report on the smile client, layer than a should be a start of the Convention in the west of the convention in Brother than the convention is going forward in the old plaster-made lawe of the colonies. Not only a concession of important of the convention is going forward in the old plaster-made lawe of the colonies. Not only a concession of important of the pression, and subsequently a committee was cho-J. T. Price, a noble English quaker, who once lived in Pennsylvania. "He had received a delightful treat, he did not expect there was so much glorious news to be communicated, more had been done than he could have believed, and all present must feel thankful to Divine Providence for the success which had crowned our measures. I felt it my duty, in supporting the resolution, first to give a strong expression of respect and confidence towards the London Cormittee. As a sentinel on the walls, I said that, whenever the inquiry was made of me with resulting the providence of the success which had crowned our measures. I felt it my duty, in supporting the resolution, first to give a strong expression of respect and confidence towards the London Cormittee. As a sentinel on the walls, I said that, whenever the inquiry was made of me with resulting the Convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser, which will show that the case is between the inquiry was made of me with resulting the convention in the London Morning Advertiser. whenever the inquiry was made of me with res- Advertiser, which will show that the case is becoming understood in England:

"Among the numerous and important topics in troduced to the Anti-slavery Convention, is one which serves to illustrate the defective character

From a volume of Sketches. John Randolph.

I remember some years since to have seen John "In America, we are compelled to carry on the conflict against slavery before the courts of and heard descriptions of him; and one day, as I stopped a Mr. C., a cashier of one of the banks, said to be as odd a fish as John binners.

who had thus been lost to their owners. This was a question in which the slaveholders were far more interested than about the boundary question, not for the value of the slaves in the case in point, but for the sake of the principle which the giving compensation for them would concede—that of the recognition of their right of property in man beyond their own territory.

After some negotiation, he regretted to say, the British Government had made compensation, and by that conceded the whole principle; and had weakened the hands of those who were compelled to bear the brunt of the battle against the slaves holder. This was indeed a great blunder, but he hoped they would yet redeem it. (Hear, the need e call swallow-tailed; the collar was improminent and common. but he hoped they would yet redeem it. (Hear, the need e call swallow-tailed; the collar was imhesr.) In the case of the *Creule*, certain slaves, mensely large, the buttons behind were in kisshesr.) In the case of the Creole, certain slaves, on the voyage from Virginia to New orleans, on the voyage from Virginia to New test of the garment as the feasters at a the feasters at a new orleans to the destroy of the sudden changes of temperature constantly marks, and they studen changes of the Liver more of the very brows of the Liver more of the very brows of the Liver more of the Liver more diseases and the voyage, and the sudden changes of the Liver more of the breast of the liver, and streets at a through the sudden changes of temperature constantly marks, rivers, canals, trequent attacks of fever and ague, and the sudde brought it forward five several times, without one moved his head in conversation; no shirt collar

Books! Books!!

We have now on hand a good assortment of standard Anti Slavery works, which we will sell very cheap. Those of our triends who desire to purchase will do well to lose no time, as our stock is small, and,will soon be disposed of We have a number of cheap publications well calculated for general circulation.

BOUND VOLUMES Slavery as It is Emancipation in the West Indies

The subject seemed to make a good deal of im-

New Music Book in Press! Will be published immediately. A New, Enlarge and Improved Edition of Mason's Sa-

cred Harp, Vol. II.

The insertion in this volume of the admirable system of Elementary Principles, peculiar to the Miss Missons, can-not fail to render it particularly acceptable to teachers and pupils, and the general modifications are calculated to give the 2d volume a decidedly popular cast, and to render it a still greater favorite among the "lovers of Sacred Mu-

No. 20 Pearl street, Cincinnati.

PHEPATIC D GREXING. For the Cure of LIVER COMPLAINT.

DR. STARKWEATHER'S HEPATIC ELIXIR. The most valuable Medicine ever discovered for th

dage. So far so good. The government of the United States, under the influence of the slaves who had thus been lost to their owners. This is the wearer. Handsome white stockings were the hands, and much of such a shape, were of whid, running in the ears, dizmess of the head, coldness of the extremities, followed by burning in the sold ness of the extremities of the burning in the sold ness of the extremities of the extremities of the extremities

OF THE WEST. 40

Of twenty-five years standing.

This may certify that for 25 years I was afflicted with a pain in my side, which was frequently so severe as to entirely incapatiate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanagement of the care and treatment of various physicians, without any permanagement.

nent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir, prepared by Dr. Starkweather, I was induced to give a trial, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed my complaint. I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.

AMOS WHITE. Northbridge, March 30, 1841.

व व व व व व व व व व व व We have always regarded this medicine as one of the most valuable remedies before the public. The high source from which it emenates is, of itself, sufficient to stamp the Hepatic Elixir with that superior excellence which a trial of ist efficacy has every where shown it to possess. Description of Messachusetts—of unblemished moral character, and wholly incapable of practicing deception upon his fellow citizens. For upwards of 30 years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to diseases of the liver, and the uniform success which has always accompanied his treatment of Chronic Affections of the Liver, has rendered him the most distinguished practitioner in the U. States for he most distinguished practitioner in the U. States for his particular class of diseases.

this particular class of diseases.

For sale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati. Wm. M. Hughs & Co., Madison, Ia. Tomlinson & Brothers, Indianapolis. C. F. Ohilstock, Lafayette. Sumner Clark, Columbus O. Sauford & Co., Booksellers, Cleveland. J. J. Morgan, Warren. Bigger & Baldwin, Maysville. E. C. Lyon, Zanesville. And by Agents in nearly every Country seat in

CONSUMPTION & LIVER COMPLAINTS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Croup in Children, whooping Cough. Pains or weakness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound pre-paration of the PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, or WILD CHERRY BARK,"—approved by the College of Pharma ry, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable 'Family Medicine' ever

READ

WHAT IT HAS DONE A WODER FUL RECOVERY.—Mrs. S. E. Austin the subject of these remarks was attacked with this disease in the fall of 1838, originating from a violent cold which settled upon her lurgs. Various remedies were resorted to—the most skillful physicians were consulted—yet step by step that fearful disease Consumption, began to prey upon her. She became subject to violent fits of coughing expectanted large quantities of matter, and was evidently expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, after all the various remedies had been tried in vain, and when nought but the grave seemed to afford her any prospect of relief, this invaluable Palsam restored her to health; and now, in the place of that emaciated form, withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health and spirits than she has enjoyed for years. See description of this interesting case in Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Consump-

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY. Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's preparation, Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully recommend it as a valuable remedy, and acknowledge his statement true and correct.

J. H. WALTERS, M. D. New York, April 12, 1841.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION. number of the most serious cases were becoming completely cured by its use! 'I never sold a medicine," says the Doctor, "in which I had that entire confidence than I have in this."

in this."

I'I' CURES! —
Wherever Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is introduced it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent, but dangerous coughs, (and also those that are of long standing.) Bronchitis and Consumption. (in its ear-ly stages.) are always cured by this remarkable meeicine. Read the following certificate:

Read the following certificate:

Lancaster County, Pa., July 18th, 1841,

Dear Sir.—Please send me two bottles of your genuine
Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with Consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much
with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats. &c., and have tried numerous remedies
and been under several doctors, yet could not find anything
to relieve me, until I used some of your Balsam. I got
one bottle from a neighbor of mine, who is using it, and
have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no
doubt it will care me effectually.

doubt it will cure me effectually. will cure me enections.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

ROBERT HOMMAN The GENUINE "Wistar's Balsam" is for sale innati, ONLY by

Sandford & Co., Book sellers, Cleveland. E. E. Hoyt, & Co., Warren. Jaslin & Row, Newark. Weagly & Knepper, Wooster. Wm. Chapin, Norwalk. Whiting & Huntington, Columbus.

Also sold wholesale and retail by SANFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West; No. 15 4th st., Cincinnati.

Read and Understand. DR. BRANDRETH;

Having made use of thy pills for about five years past, and having found them to be a more excellent medicine than any other with which I have ever been equainted. I feel it to be but an act of justice to thyself, and benevolence to the community, to publish a brief statement of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraor

ment of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraor dinary benefit from them.

Having been much occupied in travelling and public speaking, I have frequently taken severe cold, which, before I used these pills, always resulted in soreness of the throat and chest, and in a severe cough—but now, by taking one or two pills at a time for two or three nights, I have invariably succeeded in removing all soreness, and in effectually preventing the cold from settling on my lungs as to produce a cough.

Leads to produce a cough.

Cured of 19 years standing, by Sherman's Dinner Lozenges, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in vain. Male y really a tonishing cures have been effectee by those Lozenges. Price 50 cents a lox.

DIARRHOEA OR LOOSENESS of the bowels, immediately relieved by Sherman's Restor time Lozenges. They have cured cases of long standing, when other means failed to give relief. The price is 25 cents a box.

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback, and subjected to much exposure, I was suddenly taken extremely ill, with a very sore throat, high fever, and general prostration, both of strength and sprint—by the use of two doses of the pills, and drinking freely of cold water, a copious perspiration was kept up, and the disease gave way in 42 hours from the commencement, and in two days more I was again on my journey.

At another time, I had a severe lameness in the small of my back, occasioned by daily exercise in public speaking, antil it became so exceedingly painful, that I was forced to peak sitting, not being able to stand on my feet. At sength, the soreness extended quite through me, and the lipain became so severe, that I never closed my eyes during a whole night, and several times during that night, I had serious doubts whether I would live till morning—I took seven pills, which went to the seat of the disease, and as by magic, seemed to lay hold of it, and carried it all off, so that I attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke that I attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke it attended to make against it. The sales are now over 100,000 pots a year. When such it is the same of the disease is not the same evening and spoke it is a such as a s by magic, seemed to lay hold of it, and carried it all off, so that I attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain has not returned since. I regard this as one of the most extraor dinary cures that I have ever known and I can truly say, that in a similar case I would not exchange Brandreth's Pills for all the medicine in the drug store.

I have used the Pills, and administered them to others are regions other occasions and us for a I know in no

various other occasions, and as far as I know, in no

case without success.

They are a vegetable compound, easy and gentle in their operation, and leave the system in the best possible condition. The price is only 25 cents a box, and few persons

and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure value of the grave strict attention to it, to secure value of the grave strict and plant to be found in the terative roots and plant to be found in the terative roots and plant to be found in the very best quality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all original in their medicinal properties, they unite with an absolute and controlling power over disease a mild and gentle curative action on the

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE

HE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE

WORLD. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZEN-

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

The very inhabited part of the part of the demand is constautly increasing, and age noise are being established in every inhabited part of the world. While many articles are popular for a season, and are then forgotten Shermon's Lezenges are admitted if to use with increasing reputation as standard renedies. When such physicians as Rogers, Mott, Vanderpool. Kissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when such clergymen as the Rev. Schastian Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rv. Mr. Hancock, and seores of others of the first preparation of the standard renedies. Who, and seores of others of the first preparation of the standard renedies. When such clergymen as the Rev. Schastian Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rv. Mr. Hancock, and seores of others of the first preparation of the standard renedies. When such clergymen as the Rev. Schastian Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rv. Mr. Hancock, and seores of others of the first of Rev. Schastian Streetor, Rev. H. Bunn, Esq.

Deputy Register of the Gity of New York, Hon. Edward, J. Parter, Ex-Prestient Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, Dr. Reed, of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American people, use and recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges and Plasters. no other evidence of their virtue can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can besitate to admit their value.

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS.

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

may be used for any length of time, and when discontinued, they will leave the system perfectly healthy, and free from that dreadill malady, Constitation of the Bowels, as the testimony of thousands will leave the system perfectl

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very commonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed checks; bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body, slig t chills or shiver heat ever the surface of the body, slig t chills or shiver-ings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor; disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and scream-ing, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, nallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing-pain in the stomach or bowles. fatigue, nausea, squeamish-ness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and singless.

THE HALF ORPHAN Asylum in New York has used Sherman's Lozenges for worms, in hundreds of cases, and hey never have failed to bring away the worms and cure he children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Loz-

the children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Low-enges for coughs, whooping cough, croup, and most diseas-es of the lungs, with the greatest benefit—and Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the side, back, or breast, and rheumatism.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley saved the life of one of his children by one box of these worm Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter knew a young lady, supposed on the brink of the grave, from a decline cured by Sherman's Worm

ozenges. Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, saved the life of his little boy, by only two doses—he was wasted to a skeleton, and the doctors knew not what was the matter. The cases where these lozenges have cured are truly surprising and conderful. They are the only infallible worm-destroying redicine ever discovered. Near one million and a half of

oxes are sold in one year. HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despondency, are immediately reheved by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissippation they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually following the too free liver. Temperance people will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. Scarcely a ship leaves New York without a supply of Sherman's Lozenges—and they are now a principal argicle in the medicine chests of our ships of war. G. W. Dixon, the celebrated pedestrian, was enebled to walk 72 haurs without sleep or rest, by using these lozenges.

Many writers have been enabled to follow up their mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorating properties of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparatively ease, by an occasional use of these he-preserving and invigorating articles.

The subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the ants Traders, and Travelers generally of the Mimi Valley and its vicinity, that he still contines at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will find them so the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will one he apply to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having a lease for a term of years) where he will one happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having the ehappy to accommodate them, in a manner to inferior to any house in the City; having the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will one in the case for a term of years) where he will one in the case for a term of years) where he will one in the case for a term of years) where he will one in the case for a term of years) wher Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despot ing articles.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, tight ness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarse

ness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma, and cough attending measles, are not only the pleasantest but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay all irritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing halm to the lungs.

Jonathan Howarth, Esq., the great Temperance Lecturer, wes supposed to be on the brink of the grave with consumption, brought on by sleeping in damp sheets, nothing gave him relief till he tried Sherman's Cough Lozenges—two boxes cured him. The Rev. Darios Anthony, of the Onelda Conference, the Rev. Sabastian Streeter, of Boston, and hundreds of others, have been in like manner snatched from the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDougal street church, was cured of a distressing cough in one day by these lozenges—and so announced to his congregation after one of his discourses.

Only 12 12 cects, and warranted better than all other plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breact, back, or any part of the body—worn on the lower part of the spine, they cure the plies, on the small of the back, falling of the womb and kidney affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out by the roots in about two days. These are the cheapest and best plasters in the world. Many persons would not be without them for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are spread by machinery, and the enormous quantity of over one million is sold every year. Rich and poor, high and low, all ags and conditions use them. They afford such quick and astonishing relief that some call them the Mazic Flaster. J. W. Hoxne, Esq., Mr. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq., J. B. Cromwill, and a multitude of others, who have experienced such great and decided benefit from the genuine Sherman's Plaster, might be referred to. Caution is necessary. See that you get the genuine Sherman's Poor Man's plasters. Printed directions are on the back of each plaster, with a fac simile of Dr. Sherman's mane. Many spuous and worthless imitations are hawked about—they should always be avoided—trust none but Sherman's—his sure to cure, and he alone possesses the secret of making it. Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all other plas

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIJESTION

SWEETBREATH & BEAUTIFUL TEETH

SHERMAN'S TOOTH PLASTE is warranted the best alentifice in the world. It cleans the teeth, gives them a pearly whiteness, and keeps them from aching and decay, temoves all tartar, hardens the guns, and sweetens the breath, imparting a delightful fragrance to it. It sex tensively used in England, being patronized by the nobility and gentry. Never has a complaint been made against it. The sales are now over 100,000 pots a year. When such men as Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, Dr. Elliott, the oculist, Dr. Castle the great dentist, Gen. Winchester, of the New World, Governor Seward, the Hon. B, B. Beardsley, Mr. Nedzinskie, the celegrated portrait painter, and a host of others of the first distinction use it, no better evidence of its goodness can be required.

CAUTION—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Plasters, or Tooth Paste, and see you get the genuine. His name is saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the saugund each pot of paste and box

CAUTION—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Plasters, or Tooth Paste, and see you get the genuine. His name is around each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the back of each plaster. See that it is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid of all others. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges are never sold by the ounce, but in boxes—many un principled dealers attempt to palm off others, calling them Sherman's. They want to deceive you. Dr. Sherman's ware house is at 106 Nassan street, New York.

Cinclanati Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street, be tween 3rd & 4th streets.

G. F. THOMAS, Agent.

G. F. THOMAS, Agent.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Are the best Anti-Bilious Medicine ever used! STAINBUR'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being made exclusively from Vegetable Extracts, derive from the most valued, safe, and efficient purgative and alterative roots and plant to be found in the

HUMAN SYSTEM.

They are unlike and far superior to medicines made from common drugs and chemicals, and do not leave those who take them, costive, as is too often the case with aucient

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. A

new edition of this very popular work will soon be published containing many new tunes, and substantial improve-MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Juvenile Musical Work has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be put to press in a few days.

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U.S MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U.S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Gircinnati, as a work peculiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the United States.

MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through several editions, and is highly commended as a school Reading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for chil. dren. These books were in part selected by the subscriber while recently in London, and will be as attractive as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and

Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited.

MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merch-

very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity."

Board \$1 per day.

ROB. F. LEVERING. July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and

send bills to Mansion House. CARD.—The undersigned, being about to engage in Canother business, thanks his friends and the public, for their past confidence, and recommends the continuance of their favors to Mr. Jose ph Bonsall, who will occupy his late office, and take thesale of all the Country Seats, Farms, and City property now on his register for disposal.

THOMAS EMERY,

Figure and Money Agent, 11, F. 4th, 15

Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st.

Feb. 8th, 1843. HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172

REAMS DOUB. MED. 100 FINE S. ROYAL, 100 100 FINE MEDIUM. IMPERIAL. RUL. CAP and POST, PLAIN do WRAP. PAFER S'D, 500 200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS. JAMES II. SPEER-

July 9th. 1842. QUEEN CITY SHOE STORE.

fifth St. No. 32 HE subscribers have always on hand a large and extensive assortment of Eastern and City made Boots

and Shoes, of the best quality,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, Ат No. 32, 5тн sт. J. L. GRANGER, & Co.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with

worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists, but what are somer or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate, a supposed ever, scarlatina, cold, or some other ailing, carries of the slowers of the human family—while in truth they die of aorms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dailing!

the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickning the thought that those things should beand who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this
Worm Exterminator, when they know that if the case was
not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurtbut always good as a purgative—let the disease be what
it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare
take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask this question in truth and soperness. the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

berness.
Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when Kolmstock's Vermituge was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidals.

ter all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given.—
The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest in less than a week.

week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for a fever &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an innunense extent, but it is useless, one trial for twenty. If we cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label and the far simile of Comstock & Go.

For sale in Cincinnati by our only Agents,

SAn FORD & PARK.

No. 15 Fourth street, between Mai and Sycamore.